

APRIL

# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. V. No. 13.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1881.

Whole No 221.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
BY J. F. GRANT,  
At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

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## POETRY.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

### FOOTSTEPS OF ANGELS.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

When the hours of Day are numbered,  
And the voices of the Night  
Wake the better soul that slumbered  
To a holy, calm delight—

Ere the evenings lamps are lighted,  
And, like phantoms grim and tall,  
Shadows from the fabled fire-light  
Dance upon the parlor wall—

Then the forms of the departed  
Enter at the open door;  
The beloved one the true hearted,  
Come to visit me, once more!

He, the young and strong, who cherished  
Noble longings for the strife—  
By the road-side fell and perished,  
Weary with the march of life!

They, the holy ones and weakly,  
Who the cross of suffering bore—  
Folded their pale hands so meekly,  
Spoke with us on earth no more!

And with them the being beauteous  
Who unto my youth was given,  
More than all things else to love me,  
And is now a saint in heaven.

With a slow and noiseless footstep  
Comes that messenger divine,  
Takes the vacant chair beside,  
Lays her gentle hand in mine.

And she sits and gazes on me,  
With those deep and tender eyes,  
Like the stars so still and saint-like,  
Looking down from the sunny skies.

Uttered not, yet comprehended,  
Is the spirit's voiceless prayer—  
Soft rebuke and blessings ended,  
Breathing from her lips of air.

Oh! though I oft depressed and lonely,  
All my fears are laid aside,  
If I but remember only  
Such as these have lived and died!

### A CHAPTER FOR YOUNG HUSBANDS.

Walking the other day with a valued friend, who had been confined a week or two by sickness to his room, he remarked that a husband might learn a good lesson by being confined occasionally to his house, by having in this way an opportunity of witnessing the cares and never-ending toils of his wife, whose burdens and duties and patient endurance he might never have otherwise understood. There is a great deal in this thought, perhaps enough for an "editorial." Men, especially young men, are called by their business during the day mostly away from home, returning only at the hours for meals, and as they then see nearly the same routine of duty, they begin to think that it is their own lot to perform all the drudgery, and to be exercised with all the weight of care and responsibility. But such a man has got a very wrong view of the case, he needs an opportunity for more extended observation, and it is perhaps for this very reason that a kind Providence arrests him by sickness, that he may learn in pain what he would fail to observe in health. We have seen recently a good many things said in the papers to wives, especially to young wives, exposing their faults, perhaps magnifying them, and expounding to them, in none of the kindest terms, their duty, and the offices pertaining to "woman's sphere." Now, we believe that wives, as a whole, are really better than they are admitted to be. We doubt if there can be found a large number of wives who are disagreeable and negligent, without some palpable coldness or short coming on the part of their husbands. So far as we have had an opportunity of observation, they are far more devoted and faithful than those who style themselves, their lords, and who, by the customs of society, have other and generally more pleasant and varied duties to perform. We protest, then, against these lectures so often and so obtrusively ad-

ressed to the ladies, and insist upon it that they must, most of them, have been written by some fastidious bachelor who knew no better, or by some inconsiderate husbands who deserve to have been old bachelors to the end of their lives. But is there nothing to be said on the other side? Are husbands so general the perfect, amiable, injured things they are so often represented? Men sometimes declare that their wives' extravagance has picked their pockets, that their never-ceasing tongues have robbed them of their peace, and their general disagreeableness has driven them to the tavern and gaming table; but this is generally the wicked excuse for a most wicked life on their own part. The fact is, men often lose their interest in their homes by their own neglect to make their homes interesting and pleasant. It should never be forgotten that the wife has her rights—as sacred after marriage as before—and a good husband's devotion to the wife after marriage will concede to her quite as much attention as his gallantry did while a lover. If it is otherwise, he most generally is at fault.

Take a few examples. Before marriage, a young man would feel some delicacy about accepting an invitation to spend an evening in company where his "lady love" had not been invited. After marriage, is he always as particular? During the days of courtship, his gallantry would demand that he should make himself agreeable to her; after marriage, it often happens that he thinks more of being agreeable to himself. How often it happens that married men, after having been from home the living day, during which the wife has toiled at her duties, go at evening again to some place of amusement, and leave her to toil alone, uncheered and unhappy. How often, it happens that her kindest offices pass unobserved, and unrewarded, even by a smile, and her best efforts are condemned by the fault-finding husband. How often, it happens, even when the evening is spent at home, that it is employed in silent reading, or some other way that does not recognize the wife's right to share in the enjoyments even of the fireside.

Look, ye husbands a moment, and remember what your wife was when you took her, not from compulsion, but from your own choice; a choice based, probably, on what you then considered her superiority to all others. She was young—perhaps the idol of a happy home; she was gay and blithe as the lark, and the brothers and sisters at her father's fireside cherished her as an object of endearment. Yet she left all to join her destiny with yours—to make your home happy, and to all that woman's love could prompt and woman's ingenuity devise, to meet your wishes and to lighten the burdens which might press upon you in your pilgrimage. She, of course, had her expectations too. She could not entertain feelings which promised so much, without forming some idea of reciprocation on your part, and she did expect you would after marriage perform those fine offices of which you were so lavish in the days of betrothment. She became your wife; left her own home for yours; burst asunder, as it were, the bands of love which had bound her to her father's fireside, and sought no other boon than your affections; left it, may be, the ease and delicacy of a home of indulgence, and now what must be her feelings if she gradually awakes to the consciousness that you love her less than before; that your evenings are spent abroad; that you only come home at all to satisfy the demands of your hunger, and to find a resting place for your head when weary, or a nurse for your sick chamber when diseased?

Why did she leave the bright hearth of her youthful days? Why did you ask her to give up the enjoyment of a happy home? Was it simply to darn your stockings, mend your clothes, take care of your children, and watch over your sick bed? Was it simply to conduce to your own comfort? Or was there some understanding that she was to be made happy in her connexion with the man she dared to love?

Nor is it a sufficient answer that you reply that you feed and clothe her. You give her a home, and you feed and clothe her. You do this for your help; you would do it for an indifferent housekeeper. She is your wife, and unless you attend to her wants, and in some way answer the reasonable expectations as you raised by your attentions before marriage, you need not wonder if she be dejected, and her heart sink into insensibility; but if this be so, think well who is the cause of it. We repeat it, very few women make indifferent wives, whose feelings have not met with some outward shock, by the indifference or thoughtlessness of their husbands.

It is our candid opinion that in a large majority of the instances of domestic misery, the man is the aggressor.

**Naturalization.**—The Louisiana House of Representatives passed a Naturalization Instruction Resolution on the 11th instant, requiring twenty-one years' consecutive residence as a probationary term to obtain the rights of citizen-ship.

### A PRUDENT WIFE AND A STRONG APRON STRING.

From the Buffalo Republican.

Mrs. W. consort and helpmeet of Mr. W. merchant of New York, was a very economical woman, and if her eulogist was not mistaken, had a very strong apron string. The circumstances narrated by the friend of Mrs. W. was as follows:

Mr. W. was a merchant in affluent circumstances, did a very heavy business, and conducted all of his affairs with the utmost regularity. Every department of business was completely systematized; even family expenditures were restricted to regular daily appropriations, and no surer is the sailing master of a ship to make his observation, work his travels and ascertain his exact latitude and longitude every noon, than was Mr. W. to have all of his accounts nicely balanced and ascertain his exact whereabouts in business every night. But as wise, prudent and punctilious as he was, he could not withstand the temptation to overtrading during one of the great paper expansions; and when the convulsion came, he found himself embarrassed beyond all the efforts to extricate himself. He had stood firm as a rock while many of the most reputable houses tumbled to ruins around him, but he could not collect money due him from his best customers; there was one remaining note of ten thousand dollars that would fall due in a few days, and he could devise no way to meet it. The notice came from the bank, but three days remained, and every resource failed. The first of these three days was spent in fruitless attempts to borrow. The second was as fruitlessly spent in trying to force a sale of goods. Nobody had money to lend—nobody had money to purchase goods at any price. Failure presented itself before him with all its frightfulness.

The last day of grace arrived, and horror was depicted in his countenance. Mrs. W. knew nothing of his troubles, and perceiving him evidently in great distress of mind, she insisted on knowing what was the cause of his trouble. It was fully to conceal his ruin from her, and he condescended to make her acquainted with the cause of his misery.

"How much," she inquired, "will save you from failure?" "Ten thousand dollars," he replied, "will pay my last note in bank; but for want of this, I must suffer the disgrace of having my note protested for the benefit of my creditors, and suffer my name to go to the world as a bankrupt." "Is this all?" said she. "Why, bless me, my dear Mr. W., I can supply you with that sum without going out of the house." Not waiting to hear the question which he was preparing to ask, she tripped up stairs, and in less time than I have been occupied in telling her story, she returned with seventeen thousand dollars in her apron, and all in change, which she had saved within a few years from her allowance of market money.

All whom heard the recital of the circumstance by the friend of Mrs. W., were highly delighted with it; save one sharp nosed, slab-sided Yankee, who would not believe that an angel had told it, till he had piled the test of figures to it, to ascertain its probability. As he finished his calculation and was in the act of returning his pencil to his pocket, he burst into a roar of laughter. All eyes were turned upon him, and the narrator demanded what he meant by such uncivil deportment. "Nothin' at all, stranger," said the calculator, "only I was thinkin' what a darned strong apron that 'ere woman must 'a had to bring seventeen thousand dollars worth of change down stairs. I've cyphered it out on this 'ere paper, and it will weigh just half a ton if there ain't a single copper among the whole lot."

### AN ELEPHANT TALE.

"I will a round unvarnished tale deliver. Of my whole course."—Othello.

Scene.—A tent. Two gentlemen with their legs on a table, drinking claret and smoking hookahs.

"My dear Grenade, you are the best fellow at a story I know; so you actually want me to believe, that after your party had killed the tiger, the nest of hornets charged from the tree so stoutly, that they put your elephants totally to the rout?"

"Yes they did. I can assure you, and what is more, two of our party were so stung that they were in bed for a week after it, and although we made three attempts, we were obliged to leave the dead tiger behind, and make our way back to the tents, regularly beat."

"Well that's no bad story; but by Jove when I was on the staff in Ceylon one morning when I was at breakfast, in came a black rascal, breathless, to announce that he could point me out a herd of elephants in short distance off; well, I loaded my two guns, gave the fellow one to carry, and off I started; when we came near the place where the fellow said they were, he knelt down and commenced creeping on all fours; I crept also behind, but a little to the right when on a sudden, amongst the thickest part of the high grass, I nearly bumped my head against the foot of an enormous old tus-

ker. Well, thinks I to myself, I have you, my gentleman, pretty safe, I'll just crawl round and get a good front shoot at you. So, off I started, crawling very cautiously; but to my surprise, when I got nearly round he turned too. I waited a little, and tried again, and he played me the same trick. Six times more I tried, and every time round he went also. An hour had now elapsed; I strained my eyes in every direction through the grass, to get a glimpse of my black friend with my other gun, but not a sight of him could I catch; I then tried to go back, but he backed too; I thought at every step he would put his foot on me;—to fire at his stern would be madness, and at once would eat my fate. Oh! goodness what an awful time it seemed; the sun scorched through and through me, and I after having escaped the enemy's fire all through the peninsula, to be on the verge of being made currant-jelly of by a damned Cingalese elephant. Surprise became intolerable; I already fancied myself a mouse under a cat's paw; I dared not call my guide; I never could get a sight of his forehead by his manœuvring; I fancied I could see his little malicious eye twinkling at me, as much as to say, I think I've got you now my covey; then all my misspent life, my youthful frolics, all came before my eyes; on a sudden I remembered when once at Bath, as a boy, pulling off my aunt's door bell, and shying it plump in the face of a housemaid, who looked out of the staircase window, a thought struck me! which thought proved my deliverance."—Here the Major looked very profound, and Grenade stared with astonishment to think how the euce the Colonel could get out of the grass, and save through the anecdote.

"I thought of a parable, for I found myself all of a sudden very religious; I likened the elephant's tail to the bell-handle; I thought if I pulled his tail, he would of course do what a servant does when he hears a bell ring, come to see what it is. I laid down my gun, tucked up the sleeve of my coat, then taking up my gun and grasped it in my right hand, with my left I gave the tusk a desperate tug by his tail. Round he came, like a shot. Not a moment was to be lost, poking both barrels almost in his face, I let fly both, and down he went like stone."

"Well, I hope you offered up a prayer for your deliverance."

"No; I took off my coat, jumped on his side, and waltzed round and round and should have been going now, had not the black fellow made his appearance, and asked if it was the English dance of Victory I was dancing."

London Sporting Magazine for June.

### KENTUCKY HUNTERS ON THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA.

In Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast," we find the following account of an instance of summary justice administered to a murderer by a party of Kentucky Hunters, on the shores of the Pacific. It seems that Kentuckians make their footprint deep and legible wherever they tread.

"Revolutions are matters of constant occurrence in California. They are got up by men who are at the foot of the ladder and in desperate circumstances, just as a political party is started by such men in our own country. The only object of course is the loaves and fishes; and instead of caucusing, libelling, feasting, promising, and lying, as with us, they take muskets and bayonets, and seizing upon the presidio and custom-houses, divide the spoils and declare a new dynasty. As for justice; they know no law but will and fear. A Yankee, who had been naturalized, and become a Catholic, and who had married in the country, was sitting in his house at Pueblo de los Angeles with his wife and children, when a Spaniard with whom he had a difficulty entered the house, and stabbed him to the heart before them. The murderer was seized by some Yankees who had settled there, and kept in confinement until a statement of the whole affair could be sent to the governor general. He refused to do anything about it, and the countrymen of the murdered man, seeing no prospect of justice being administered, made known that if nothing was done, they should try the man themselves. It chanced at this time that there was a company of about forty trappers and hunters from Kentucky, with their rifles, who had made their headquarters at the Pueblo; and these together with the Americans and Englishmen in the place, who were between twenty and thirty in number, took possession of the town and waited a reasonable time, proceeded to try the man according to forms of their own country. A judge and jury were appointed, and he was tried, convicted, sentenced to be shot, and carried out blindfolded. The names of all the men were then put into a hat, and each one pledging himself to perform his duty, twelve names were drawn out, and the men took their stations with rifles, and firing at the word laid him dead. He was decently buried, and the place was restored quietly to the proper authorities. A general with titles enough for a hidalgo, was at San Gabriel, and issued a proclamation as a foretop bowline, threatening destruction to

the rebels, but never stirred from his fort; for forty Kentucky Hunters, with their rifles, were a match for a hole regiment of hungry drawing, lazy, half-breeds. This affair happened while we were at San Pedro, (the port of Pueblo,) and we had all the particulars directly from those who were on the spot. A few months afterwards, another man, whom we had often seen at San Diego, murdered a man and his wife on the high road between the Pueblo and San Luis Rey, and the foreigners not feeling themselves called upon to act in this case the parties being all natives nothing was done about it; and I frequently saw the murderer of San Diego, where he was living with his wife and family."

### WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

This question is upon every body's tongue. The merchant escapes from his counting-house and walks upon 'Change, with the portentous inquiry, "What shall be done?" The mechanic who builds our towns and cities, looking upon the prospect before him, gravely asks, "what shall be done?" And the farmer who looks to his well-stored granary, and then says to himself that wheat is not bringing much more than half what it formerly did, in his turn asks, "what is to be done?" With all of our hearts, we wish we were wiser than other people in this one respect, that we might inform our readers, what is to be done, but as we are unfortunately not more able to look into the great future than thousands of others, we can only make a single suggestion or two of what we think all may agree, should not be done, in the present position of affairs.

1st. There should not be a credulous belief given to the exaggerated tales of ruin, with which commercial communities are too apt to abound on every occurrence of special pecuniary embarrassment, because no one in any community can be benefitted by the destruction of others.

2nd. No one should be discouraged, for discouragement can do no good to any one, and must do harm to all who fall under its influence.

Deeply do we deplore the pecuniary distresses which have stayed the industry and enterprise of our country, to a very great extent. We know that the different States of the Union are indebted to an amount exceeding two hundred million of dollars. We know that individuals have been enormously in debt. We know that the price of property has been greatly depreciated, and that all classes have suffered in consequence thereof. But notwithstanding all these things we have an abiding confidence in the vast resources and unprecedented energies of the people of this country. Heretofore, when they have been at the bottom of the wheel, their natural elasticity of character has been able to revolve them in time so as to carry them to the top; and we do not believe there is a cool headed man in the land who can for a moment question, that, in the end, the same result will be again accomplished. With a territory vast and unexampled—with resources rich, and abundant beyond all other countries—with a people intellect, enterprising and industrious—we shall finally surmount all difficulties. The great error of the times will be gradually corrected—we shall learn wisdom for reform—and the cheering hum of the mechanic's tools—the busy mart of the merchant's labors—and the happy fields of the farmer's duties, will become vocal again with the merry voices, which ever speak prosperity and regular employments in the varied pursuits of active life.—Saturday Courier.

**West Point.**—A resolution has been introduced in the Senate of Illinois—that whereas "no valuable officer was ever educated at West Point, Resolved, That our delegation in Washington be instructed to vote for the abolishment of that institution."

Southern Patriot.

**"Stronger than ever."**—The Philadelphia Ledger says that a gentleman of that city made an offer on Thursday last, that for \$100 cash, he would agree to furnish in sixty days twenty shares of United States Bank stock, which would be at the rate of \$5 per share. We would not wonder if he could do it.

**More Divorces.**—It is stated in the Charlottesville Jeffersonian, that the Legislature of Virginia is literally flooded with petitions for divorces. One paper in the State suggests that the Legislature pass a general law, divorcing every couple in the State, with leave to such as are disposed, to remarry.

The Parliament of Great Britain allows to their green girl of a Queen, for her own establishment \$1,750,000; keeping a husband \$155,000 for her horses and hounds \$510,000 forming an aggregate of \$2,910,000. The same parliament for the purpose of education among upwards of twenty-five millions of people, allow only \$155,000 per annum! The precise sum allowed the queen for keeping a husband!



## THE YOUNG GREEK GIRL.

A TOUCHING STORY OF THE PLAGUE.—A young Greek Girl, whose lover, smitten with the plague, was conveyed to the temporary hospital at the Seven Towers, had no sooner ascertained, whether they had carried him, than without saying a word to her parents, who would, as she well knew, have opposed her design, she left her home, and presented herself at the portal of the infected fortress, as the nurse of the young Greek who had been received there on the previous day. In vain did the Governor, imagining from her youth, and the calm and collected manner in which she offered herself up, an almost certain victim to the pestilence, that she was not aware of her danger, endeavor to dissuade her from her project.—She was immovable; and was ultimately permitted to approach the bedside of the dying sufferer.

Not a tear, not a murmur escaped her, as she took her place beside his pillow, and entered upon her desperate office. In the paroxysms of his madness, as the poison was feeding upon his strength and grappling at his brain, he spoke of her fondly—he talked to her—he stretched forth his hand to clasp her—and he thrust her from him as he yelled in his agony, and his limbs writhed beneath the torture of the passing spasm.

And she bore it all unshrinkingly; and even amid her misery she felt a thrill of joy as she discovered that pain and madness had alike failed to blot her image from his memory. But there were moments less cruel than these, in which reason resumed her temporary sway; and the devoted girl was pressed to the fevered bosom of her fated lover, and in these—brief as they were—she felt that she was overpaid for all.

But the struggle even of youth and strength against the most baneful of all diseases, could not last long. The patient expired in the arms of his devoted mistress, and as he breathed his last, bequeathed to her at once his dying smile and the foul poison which was coursing through his veins. She saw him laid in his narrow grave; and then she turned away with the conviction that she too was plague smitten.

She did not return to her home; but she stood a few paces from one of the companions of her youth, and bade her bear to her aged parents her blessing and her prayer: this done, she fled to the mountains and sought out a solitary spot wherein to die. None knew how long she lingered, for she was never seen again in life; but her body was found a few days afterwards beneath a ledge of earth, in a doubled up position, as though the last spasm had been a bitter one.

She who had sacrificed herself to soothe the last hours of him whom she had loved, perished alone miserably, in the wild solitude of the Asian hills, and her almost Roman virtue, has met with no other record than the brief one in which I have here attempted to perpetuate the memory of her devotion and her fate.—Miss Pardee.

## THE MAN WHO THINKS HE IS MARRIED.

The N. Y. Express gives us a singular case of hallucination. For some weeks past a small well dressed young man, calling his name James Noland, and stating that his residence is in Orchard street, near the Universalist Church, has been in the daily practice of visiting the Police Office in the morning and remaining there a large portion of the day, where he employs his time in conversing with the officers, and reciting to them his tender tales of disappointed love. It appears from his story, that he had courted a respectable young lady, with intent to marry her, and fondly supposed that she cherished a mutuality of sentiment, and was animated by feelings of a character akin to his own. In this he was disappointed, as the lady took it into her head to gild him, and was married to another. This for a short time dissipated his dreams of felicity; but a day or two after "New Years," some of his young friends having wished him a "Happy New Year," he became at once convinced from that circumstance that he was married, and claimed the lady as his own accordingly. Not being received and acknowledged as her "liege lord" and husband, he went to the watch-house and to the Police, to enter his complaint of the lady's infidelity, and of a plot that he supposed had been formed against his life, to destroy him by poison. His importunities became so frequent and pressing that he finally was locked up for a night or two; but on being discharged, ran home and dressed himself in his best apparel, returned again to the charge of the police office, to pour out his pathetic appeals afresh.

Thither he went the other morning as early as eight o'clock, to renew his complaints against his false fair one, whom he charges with continuing to administer poison to him, to kill him out of the way, as he says she has grown tired of his allegations as a husband; and he really believes that he has taken small quantities of poison every day, for several weeks past which in the end must terminate his life. The magistrate refused longer to listen to his complaints, and perceiving his singular hallucination, handed him over to the officers outside of the bar, whom he diurnally entertains with his tales of love and poison.—Poor fellow! if he is so crazy for want of a wife, is it not a pity that some dame, should take pity on his forlorn condition.

## BORROWING.

"My dear," said Mrs. Green to her husband one morning, "the meal which we borrowed from Mr. Black a few days ago is almost out, and we must bake to-morrow."

"Well," said her husband, "send and borrow a half a bushel at Mr. White's he sent to mill yesterday."

"And when it comes shall we return the peck, we borrowed more than a month ago from the widow Grey?"

"No," said the husband gruffly, "she can send for it when she wants it. John do you go down to Mr. Brown's and ask him to lend me his axe, to cut some wood this forenoon; our's is dull, and I saw him grind his last night. And James do go to Mr. Clark and ask him to lend me a hammer; and do you hear? you may as well borrow a few nails whilst your about it."

A little boy enters and says, "father sent me to ask you if you had done with his horse, which you borrowed a week ago last Wednesday; he wants to use it."

"Wants his horse child? What can he want with it? I have not done with it yet—but if he wants it suppose he must have it. Tell him to send it back though, as soon as he can spare it."

They sat down to breakfast, "Oh mercy!" exclaims Mrs. Green, "there is not a particle of butter in the house." James runs over to Mrs. Notable's; she always has excellent butter in her dairy, and ask her to lend me a plateful."

After a few minutes James returns; "Mrs. Notable says she has sent you the butter, but begs you to remember that she has already lent you nineteen platefuls, which are scored on the dairy door."

"Nineteen platefuls!" exclaimed the astonished Mrs. Green, holding up both hands, "it is no such thing—I never had half the quantity; and if I had what is a little plateful? I should never think of keeping an account of such a trifling affair; I declare I have a great mind never to borrow any thing of that mean creature as long as I live."

**THE COST OF PAPER MONEY.**—The late report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of the currency generally, and of bank and banking in particular, deserves to take high rank among the very useful statistical papers which have recently emanated from that department of the Government. The convenience of paper money is the great argument of its advocates, and it is admitted by all; but whether those who urge this argument, or those who concede it, are aware of the great cost of this more convenient medium we much doubt. The conclusion to which the report comes on this point, after a close investigation of the best data, is that the amount paid by the country to the banks during the last ten years for the use of their agency and their notes after deducting six per cent for the use of bank capital and the reasonable expenses of managing the banks, is computed at \$94,000,000; being an annual sum of \$9,400,000. Of the aggregate losses sustained by the community since 1789, Mr. Woodbury computes that there must have happened within the last ten years, an amount of \$200,000,000; which is at the annual rates of \$20,000,000. Without including the losses sustained by depreciation of bank paper or fluctuations in the currency of the country, we leave it for the reader to answer whether the convenience of paper promises does not cost more than it is worth, when the same convenience, at least, all the convenience of paper, could be secured and enjoyed without such losses, by a strictly and truly convertible currency. Such an one, however, can never long exist in any country where the representative and the material upon which it is based are both used at the same time.—Phila. Ledger.

**EMIGRANTS.**—A report made to Congress by the State Department, shows, from returns not entirely complete, that one hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred and six persons, came into the United States by sea during the year 1840.

This number, however, includes such of our own citizens as returned during the year from abroad.—New York American.

**Extensive Swindling Business.**—Sylvester's Reporter publishes a list of 152 banks which have failed and swindled the community out of at least \$38,000,000.

**In honor of "Whig Principles."**—On the arrival of Gen. Harrison at Baltimore, on Saturday last, all the banks suspended specie payment.—Bay State Democrat.

**Not Burnt.**—We congratulate ourselves and all honest men, that the Public Buildings in Washington, particularly that containing the General Post Office, have been transferred to the Whigs without being burnt.

Believing that men who were base enough to charge such a design upon us, were not good to hire incendiaries or even to apply the torch themselves, we had the most serious apprehensions for the safety of the public books and papers. Individually, we felt a deep interest in the matter, because those books and papers, as long as they exist, will bear irresistible testimony to the purity of intention with which that Department of Government has been administered. Kendall's Expositor.

## Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. APRIL 7, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
COL. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK,  
OF AUTAUGA.

WE are authorized to announce ZECARIAH REYNOLDS, as a candidate for Representative of Randolph County.

WE are authorized to announce Nolen Griffin as a candidate for sheriff of DeKalb county, at the ensuing August election.

WE are authorized to announce JOEL GRAHAM Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce ROBERT S. PORTER Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce NATHANIEL HILLIN Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. CUNNINGHAM Esq. as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

WE are authorized to announce ANDERSON WILKINS Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce WM. J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce MAJ. WM. GREAR, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN D. BOWEN, as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit court of Randolph County.

WE are authorized to announce WM. F. MEANS Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

WE are authorized to announce LEWIS D. JONES Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce CAPT. J. H. WHITE, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce FRANCIS M. HARRIS, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce JOSEPH E. POITS, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce J. M. CANNON Esq. as a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

WE are authorized to announce WM. MILLER, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce J. B. CHAMBLIN as a candidate for tax collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN U. WHITESIDES, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce WM. R. DODSON, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

After an absence of several weeks, we are again enabled to resume our duties. We do so with renewed promises to remit no exertions to render our paper both useful and interesting; and it is not probable, we shall want materials for this purpose, at least for some time to come. The proceedings of the extra session of Congress, which is to be convened on the last Monday in next month, cannot fail to be deeply interesting to every citizen of the Union. It is also expected that our State Legislature will be convened for twelfth, in order to provide for the election of members to Congress from this State, the law not authorizing the Governor to order an election by Proclamation.

From the start the new administration is taking it would seem that almost every promise made during the Presidential canvass is to be fulfilled. As a first step in the promised reform and economy, we are to have an extra session of Congress, at an expense to the Government of near five thousand dollars per day.

Although this Congress is ostensibly called for the consideration of "sundry important & weighty matters, principally growing out of the condition of the revenue and finances of the country," we predict that the principal part of its time will be occupied in fruitless endeavors to reconcile the discordant materials of which the new administration party is composed. The appointment of Allen A. Hall, one of the bitterest partisan editors in the Union is another step in the promised reform respecting the appointment of editors and members of Congress.

When one of the seven wise men was asked what was the easiest thing, his answer was, to give advice; and the hardest thing to follow it. Did he live in the present age, it is probable that his answer to the same question would be, to make promises, and the hardest thing to perform them.

Owing to several causes the publication of Gen. Harrison's Inaugural Address has heretofore been omitted in this paper, and the present number was too nearly filled up at the time of our arrival at home to allow room for its insertion. We have determined, however, though late, to insert it next week as a portion of our readers may not have an opportunity to see it in any other paper; & it may also be useful for future reference.

At a meeting of the citizens of DeKalb county, held at the Court House on Thursday of the circuit court, pursuant to public notice, Jacob Gillespie Esq. was called to the chair and Alexander W. Majors Esq. appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated by the chairman, to be, the consideration of certain Resolutions passed in St. Clair, recommending the call of another convention to nominate a candidate for this Congressional District.—It was therefore

Resolved 1st, That we cordially unite with the citizens of St. Clair county, in holding a convention on the 1st Monday of May next, at Marshal, and that we also recommend to the other counties in this district to unite in such convention for the purpose of obtaining unanimity.

2d, Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying our wishes into effect, that we will nominate: John Gillespie, Asa W. Rowden and Newnan Counsell as delegates to attend the convention, with full power to supply vacancies, in case of absence of all or either of the Delegates nominated by this meeting.

3d, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Huntsville Democrat and Jacksonville Republican.

JACOB GILLESPIE, Chairman, & A. W. MAJORS, Secretary.

**EXTRA SESSION.**  
From the National Intelligencer.

**OFFICIAL.**  
By the President of the U. S. of America.

**A PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS sundry important and weighty matters, principally growing out of the condition of the revenue and finances of the country, appear to me to call for the consideration of Congress at an earlier day than its next annual session, and thus form an extraordinary occasion, such as renders necessary, in my judgment, the convention of the two Houses as soon as may be practicable, I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, convene the two Houses of Congress, to meet in the capitol at the city of Washington, on the last Monday, being the thirty-first day, of May next. And I require the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, in order to receive such information respecting the state of the Union as may be given to them, and to devise and adopt such measures as the good of the country may seem to them, in the exercise of their wisdom and discretion, to require.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

W. H. HARRISON.  
By the President:  
DANIEL WEBSTER,  
Secretary of State.

**CLOSING SCENE IN THE SENATE.**  
The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper gives the following account:—In the course of the debate, in the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Clay thought proper to make some pointed remarks in relation to the personal character of Mr. Blair. On this Mr. King rose, and pointing towards Mr. Clay, said, the character of Mr. Blair was as good as that of the Senator. Mr. Clay replied that the man who would say so was guilty of a falsehood, and a coward, or words to that effect. Mr. King said he had nothing more to say, but took his seat and wrote a note, which he handed to Mr. Clay. An answer was returned by the latter, and without taking the question on the resolution for the dismissal of Blair & Rives, the Senate almost immediately adjourned.

A correspondent of the Chronicle writes:—This evening, at dinner Mr. K. was arrested by the Deputy Marshal, and taken to the police office, where Mr. Buchanan became his bail, in the sum of \$5,000. Mr. C. has not yet been taken.

We are happy to state that the controversy which arose in the Senate some days ago, and had assumed a threatening aspect, between Col. King of Alabama and Mr. Clay of Kentucky, was this day satisfactorily adjusted, by the latter withdrawing every offensive expression which he had used on that occasion in relation to the former. This withdrawal was received by Col. King in the proper spirit. After it was done, Mr. Clay advanced across the Senate, and Col. King shook hands, and greeted each other. The settlement of the dispute was highly honorable to both parties. We shall give the particulars in our next.—Globe.

MARK THUR.—Allen A. Hall, editor of the Nashville Banner, one of the bitterest partisan editors in the country, has been among the first to receive his reward from Gen. Harrison—he has been appointed Charge d'Affairs to Venezuela. He was the Messenger who carried the electoral vote of this state to Washington—and has been hovering over that city ever since, waiting and wooing the spoils of victory. Thus has another one of the pledges of Gen. Harrison been falsified.—Tennessee Sentinel.

When Gen. Harrison visited Richmond, he denied, in a public speech, that he was an abolitionist in the modern acceptance of the term; but said he intended to "emancipate" the office holders. This promise seems to be in a fair way to fulfil, in short order—at least we suspect the office-holders begin to think so by this time. Every mail brings accounts of additional removals and appointments; and we may truly say, the work of reform and emancipation goes bravely on. The guillotine is in motion night and day, and the subjects are decapitated

with a celerity heretofore unknown since the days of the French revolution. The last mail brings the following list of cases just acted upon, which are announced as "official" in the court journal at the seat of Government.—Democrat.

**APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.**

**LAND OFFICERS.**  
Thos. Scott, Register, Chillicothe, Ohio, vice James S. McGinnis, removed.  
Ambrose Whitlock, Receiver, Crawfordsville, Indiana, vice Ezekiel McConnell, removed.

**OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS COLLECTORS.**  
James Hunter, Savannah, Georgia, vice Abm. B. Famin, removed.  
Joseph C. Noyes, Passamaquaddy, Maine, vice Sullivan S. Rawson, removed.  
John M. Hale Frenchman's Bay, Maine, vice E. S. Jarvis, removed.  
Charles J. Abbott, Penobscot, Maine, vice Rowland H. Bridgeman, removed.  
W. F. Smith, Machias, Maine, vice Wm. Brown, removed.  
Geo. Thatcher, Belfast, Maine, vice Nathaniel M. Lowney, removed.  
Edward Curtis, New York, vice John J. Morgan, removed.

**SURVEYORS.**  
Shilow S. Whipple, Eastport, Maine, vice Ezekiel Foster, removed.  
Bazelle Cushman, Portland, Maine, vice Stephen W. Eaton, removed.  
Wm. Taggart, N. York, vice Ely Moore, removed.

**NAVAL OFFICER.**  
Thomas Lord, New York, vice Wm. S. Coe, removed.

Robt. C. Cornell, of New York, to be Receiver General of the Public Money at New York in the place of Stephen Allen, removed.

Samuel Frothingham, of Boston, to be Receiver General of Public Money at Boston; in the place of Isaac Hill, removed.

Richard K. Call, of Florida, to be Governor in and for the Territory of Florida, in the place of Robert R. Reid, removed.

Charles B. Penrose, of Pennsylvania, to be Solicitor of the Treasury, in the place of Matthew Burchard, removed.

Elisha Whittelsey, of Ohio, to be Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, in the place of Charles K. Gardener, removed.

Paul Rossignol, to be superintendent of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, in the State of Georgia, in the place of J. J. Singleton.

John Williamson of Pennsylvania, to be recorder of the General Land office, in the place of Hudson M. Garland removed.

Solomon Van Rensselaer, to be Deputy Postmaster at Albany.

**OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS COLLECTORS.**  
Geo. Allen, Waldoborough, Maine, vice Denny M. Cobb, removed.  
Jeremiah Brooks, at York, Maine, vice J. P. Jenkins, removed.  
Parker Sheldon, at Bath, Maine, vice J. Sewall, removed.

**NAVAL OFFICERS.**  
ISAAC P. DAVIS, at Boston, vice Isaac O. Barnes, removed.

National Intelligencer.

From the Richmond Enquirer of March 14.

**THE BLACK LIST.**  
No. 1.—The die is cast, and the Post Master of this City, Col. C. W. Gooch, is superseded. Nothing could save him. He was honest, capable, faithful in the discharge of his duties; but he must be sacrificed, as a victim to the political proscription of the troubled spirit of the Whig party.

The Hartford Times says "We understand that Daniel Webster, Jr., with a companion, crowded into the State Department, within an hour after his father's confirmation, and told Dr. Martin, the amiable and excellent chief clerk, that his father had given him that post. Mr. Webster himself shortly after entered, and requested Dr. Martin to remain till next day. Such a specimen of Federal decency and hatred of spoil."—But is it really true that Mr. Webster's son has succeeded? We have Whig authority also for it. "The Spy in Washington" (for Webb's Courier) writes on the 6th.

"Daniel Fletcher Webster was this day appointed under Secretary of State. This gentleman, during the Presidential contest, delivered several addresses in New York which were highly complimented.

Yet can it be true? Can it be true that the Premier is thus early feathering his nest? Martin's is the first removal perhaps of the new Administration; and his own son's the first subordinate appointment! This would indeed be "posting with as indecent haste," as Hamlet's mother to the bridal sheets.

From the same, March 18.

The guillotine is suspended at Washington, until after the Spring Elections. The rage of proscription is checked, until the people have gone to the Polls—and then, the whole process of proscription will go merrily on. The swarms of office-hunters are told to wait a more reasonable opportunity of gratifying their leechlike appetites. But though the spirit of proscription is somewhat checked, we see enough of it to show the grim visage which it will wear, when policy will permit it to be unmasked.



## EMBEZZLEMENT AND ROBBERY.

Nashville, March 29. Thomas L. Budd, Book keeper in the Union Bank of this city, was thrown into jail on Saturday night, on the charge of feloniously embezzling the funds of the Bank, by false entries, and of purloining from the circulating notes of the institution, amounting to about eighteen thousand dollars; to the first of which charges, we understand, he confessed on judicial examination.

The accused has heretofore borne a fair character not only for honesty but Christian piety. He has had charge of the individual Ledger of the Bank for the last four years, and it appears he had practiced a system of false entries and forced balances, for a period of at least two years, anterior to his detection and exposure. The amount embezzled, in this way, is believed not to exceed ten thousand dollars; probably not more than eight or nine thousand. The stolen packages have not yet come to light.

The penalty for embezzlement, is fixed by the charter of the Bank at not less than five nor more than twenty years confinement in the State's Prison. — [H.]

Kendall's Expositor has these remarks on the construction of the Cabinet.

That Mr. Granger should receive a cabinet appointment does not surprise us; but we are a little surprised at the position assigned him. As he has heretofore hailed from the camp of the Abolitionists, we supposed that a due regard for the position of the Southern Whigs, would have prevented his being placed at the head of a Department through which the vital interests of their people are most readily, secretly, and widely assailable. In saying this, we do not intend to cast any imputation upon Mr. Granger; it is a thought which grows out of the facts before us. "The Keystone State" is overlooked in this arrangement. Massachusetts has a member; New York, a member; Ohio, the President and a member; Kentucky, a member; Tennessee, a member; but Pennsylvania, with her thirty votes, is passed over in silence.

It is also worthy of remark that the entire Executive power is about to be vested in citizens of three adjoining Western States, viz: Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, which are to furnish the President and three of his cabinet, making a majority of four to three in every Cabinet council.

It is believed that every member of the Cabinet, except Mr. Webster, is in favor of Mr. Clay, in preference to an other man, as the successor of Gen. Harrison.

And the fact should not be overlooked, that FOUR out of Gen. Harrison's first six appointments are now members of Congress, and one of the other two recently was a member.

Can any one have forgotten that the appointment of members of Congress to office was one of the leading themes of reproach against General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren by the whole Whig party?

HENRY A. WISE.—This individual, in alluding to some remarks which had fallen from his friends in debate, relative to his political course, remarked as follows in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, on Monday last:

"I say he, am called erratic, by my whig friends, because I cannot now turn and go for strong ultra federal measures, such as some of the small party leaders here have assumed to dictate to the Whig Administration. But I warn them, that if they bring their party screw to bear on me, I will rebel against their authority as I did against Jackson. One thing I pledge myself to all people not to do, I will never take an office while I am a member of Congress. I am not to be caught in that way. I am a standing candidate for Congress in my district till I declare otherwise. I stand independent of either party of you—as free as the eagle of our country. I will not be drilled in the political camp, as in the military camp. I tell the Richmond people and the Richmond Whig that all the castigations of the Whig editors shall not drive me. We will see who will have to take the back track."

Later from Florida.—The schr. Empire, Capt. Southwick, arrived here last evening, from St. Augustine, by which vessel we received the following extra from our attentive correspondent at that place:

Char. Cour.

Information reached here last evening that an express arrived at Pilatka, from Fort Russell, on the night of the 4th, bringing intelligence that Capt. Barnum, with one hundred men, (including nine mounted) came up with the Indians. (When Lieut. Alburth had been compelled to retreat from an account of the smallness of his force,) at the head of Orange Lake, and commenced an attack upon them. Capt. B. had placed the nine mounted men in ambush, as a reserve and led on the others; but finding the Indians in such a body, he made a signal for the mounted men to come up. No sooner was the signal made, when the Indians, having cut off these men from the main body, fired upon them, killing six and the other three retreated to the Fort, being wounded. The express was immediately sent off to Pilatka without knowing any thing further. The wounded men state that Capt. B. was still fighting.

Capt. Carr, 20 dragoons, with one hundred men, was sent off from Pilatka a few days previous, and returned shortly after the express had arrived from Fort Russell. He immediately supplied his men with provisions, and started for Capt. B's battle ground. It is impossible to give the particulars, under such a circumstance. There is no knowing the loss, as yet, that Capt. B. has met with. Lieut. Alburth had lost six or seven men the day before, in his skirmish with the Indians, and was forced to retreat on account of their number. This looks very much like "peace."

P. S.—T. S. Brown, the Canada General, who was appointed to treat with the Indians, after going to Tampa Bay, was not contented by Gen. Armstrong, and was very wisely given permission to return. The Indians have not been shipped from Tampa Bay. They are, no doubt, to be let loose again.

## TEXAS.

The Steamer Neptune arrived here yesterday, in forty hours from Galveston. The papers contain but slight news. A letter from Austin under date of the 26th ult. says that a new scheme has burst upon the political arena of Texas, and it has burst forth unexpectedly, and is as startling in its effects, as would be a peal of thunder from a cloudless sky. A bill was read in the House which, in some of its features, purported to grant to a French colony the privilege of locating themselves within that territory; on the western and northern frontier; and establishing a cordon of forts, twenty-one in number, extending from the Rio Grande to the River, and enjoying a kind of monopoly of trade with Santa Fe and Chihuahua (Chewawa) for twenty years. The project has been long in embryo—in the mean time the French Minister has been giving levees, parties and entertainments liberally and members of Congress have been his welcome guests, the whole matter has been managed with adroitness that would do credit to Talleyrand himself.

We have no further Indian alarms. It is believed the Indians are concentrating upon the upper Brazos.

## OBITUARY.

DIED, in this place on the 1st day of April, 1841, WILLIAM P. HOOPER, youngest son and youngest child of E. A. Hooper of Jacksonville. He was 4 years three months and three days old. He died of Scarlet Fever, his disease of short duration, only three days.

He is gone but not lost, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

No more to sigh nor shed a tear,  
No more to suffer pain or fear,  
But God and Christ and Heaven appear.

Give joy or grief, give ease or pain,  
Take life or friend's away;  
But let me find them all again  
In that eternal day.

The L. Lincoln Republican will confer a favor by publishing the above.

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of two f. fas. issued from the circuit court of Benton county, I will sell for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday in May next, 1841, all the right, title, interest, or claim, that Henry Amrine has in and to the west half of Section 34, Township 13, Range 9 east in the Coosa Land District, to satisfy said f. fas. in favor of C. A. Green.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.  
By his Deputy, AND. WILKINS.  
April 7, 1841.—53

## Executors' Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of James Robinson, deceased, will please come forward and make immediate payment, and those holding claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred.

J. HUBBARD, } Ex'rs.  
J. RIGGS, }  
J. B. RENFRO. }

April 7, 1841.—5t.

## Executors' Sale.

WILL be sold, ON A CREDIT OF 12 MONTHS, at the late residence of James Robinson, deceased, on FRIDAY the seventh day of May next, a part of the Personal Property of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Mules, one Yoke of Oxen, 15 or 20 Head of Cattle, 2 Cotton Gins, a quantity of Bacon and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. A note with approved security will be required of purchasers, on all sums over five dollars; all sums of five and under five dollars, cash in hand.

J. HUBBARD, } Ex'rs.  
J. RIGGS, }  
J. B. RENFRO. }

April 7, 1841.—5t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Cherokee county.

TAKEN UP by Lawson Campbell, living on Coosa River, a Yellow Sorrel Mare, about three years old, left hind foot white, a small star in her forehead—appraised to fifty dollars.

JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk c.c.

April 7, 1841.

## NOTICE.

THE commissioners of roads and revenue for the county of Benton, will receive proposals for Superintendent of the Poor House until the first Monday in May next, at which time the Superintendent will be employed.

April 7, 1841.—td.

E. T. SMITH,  
A. CROZIER,  
H. GRIFFIN,  
WM. JOHNSON,  
M. W. ABERNATHY,  
Commissioners.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.  
FOR Practitioners and Family use, carefully selected and warranted good, now on hand at our Store.  
HOKE & ABERNATHY.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala. on the 31st March, 1841, which if not taken out by the 1st day of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Akin, Thomas  
Alexander Albert  
Miss Mary A C 2  
Allen Samuel  
Anderson Daniel  
Andrews David  
Andrews Daniel A  
Arnold & Crow  
Wm  
Avery Elijah  
Baker Michael  
Bley Mr.  
Beach Washington  
Bennett Wm R  
Bishop W F  
Black Alex.  
George  
Mortimer  
Blake Wm & Elizabeth  
Johnson  
Bogges H H & T M  
Bonds Vardy  
Boozier John  
Boyd Judge  
Brooks Charley  
Brown William  
Browning Wm L  
Burt O B  
Butler Jesse  
Camp Thomas  
Cannon James  
James P  
Cantrell Aaron  
Carroll Asa  
Carpenter Lawson  
Cassidy M S  
Carron John  
Chandler John  
Chatham Jephth  
Childers Henry  
Clark James  
Clawson Jos  
Clayton Lemuel  
Clemmons Lovick P  
Cobb Presly G  
Cole James  
Cowan David  
Cowan Jos D  
Cresswell John  
Crown Daniel  
Crutchfield Thos  
D  
Davis Michael  
Debord Jacob  
Denson Calley  
Dial Shadrach  
Dodson William  
Doyle John  
Dunneegan Marion  
Dupes Jacob  
Elliott Thomas  
F  
Folks Philip  
Futrell James  
G  
Gainey Michael L  
George James  
George James & John  
George Jesse  
Gladden Joseph  
Goodpasture Mr.  
Gregg Mrs Sarah  
do Nathan  
Green C A  
Griffith Benjamin  
H  
Hambilton Miss Nancy  
Hambright John  
Harris Jas H  
do Stephen  
do Thomas  
do Jefferson  
Heath Thomas  
Hindman T C  
Honea John  
Hoyle Jacob  
Hudson Samuel  
J  
Jones Lewis D  
Jenkins James  
K  
Kealand Abner  
Kation John  
L  
Lantz Jno G  
Lasseter Jonathan  
Likens Mrs Ann  
Likens Jno G  
M  
JNO. D. HOKE, P. M.  
April 1, 1841.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Cedar Bluff Ala. on the 31st March, 1841, which if not taken out before the first day of July next will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Anthony, Willfield  
Anderson, George C 2  
Angelly, John  
Allen miss E  
Barnett William C  
Boggs Polly Mrs  
Bell William  
Black Wm  
Baxter B J  
Barnett Martha Mrs  
Bayley Euman Rev  
Burnett John S  
Castles James  
Cautrell Moses or Tarill Ruid James M  
Clerk circuit court  
Clifton George  
Crozier George W  
Day Ezekiah  
Day Nicholas  
Dickson Thomas  
Elam James C  
Gaston James  
Goughly Wm F  
Garrett John H Gen  
Goulding Foster  
Hughes Moses H  
Hickinson Elias  
Horridge William  
Hickey Thos B  
Hose Sarah F Mrs  
Johnson Ashly for Eliza White Alexander M  
Johnson Jack A  
Kennedy James L  
Lindley Wm  
Miller Wesley  
Monk James  
Nichols E W  
Nichols W F  
Nichols John B  
Odell Rignald  
Perry William F  
Rhea John C  
Robertson David 2  
Rauers E  
Raid James M  
Shain John  
Shain Louisa H miss  
Slayton Zebadee  
Smith John or J Sicker  
Smith John  
Smith Mrs Charlotte  
Smith Martha or Hester  
Macker  
Shelton Harry  
Tillman Berry G  
Teat Owen or James  
Coggins  
Thorpe P M  
Thompson Robert D  
Turnley Mr Esq  
Varnes Charles  
Johnson Ashly for Eliza White Alexander M  
Johnson Jack A  
JAMES V. HOGG, P. M.  
April 7, 1841.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at White Plains, Ala. on the 1st day of April, 1841, and if remaining on the 1st day of July next, they will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Amerine, W. P.  
Burns, Miss Martha  
Carter Aaron  
Carter Aaron  
Crozier A Esq  
Champion John  
Cloud Jason  
Davis Martin  
Elmore Graham  
Fretwell Ann  
Finley William  
Foulter Philo  
Gray Jonathan  
Gussett W. B.  
Hall James  
Kennedy W J  
Lerch J M  
Larkey John P.  
Lanning Levi  
Murdock D A  
Morris Jas.  
Mabry Russell  
Mahory Mrs N J  
Nabers E S  
Porter William  
Posey Ezekiah  
Pruitt Joseph  
Russell Robt  
Roddum Jno R  
Riddle Terry  
Roden Thomas  
Simmons Jas L  
Snider Henry  
Small Matthew  
Sample J R  
Stephens Jno R  
Smith Wm  
Thompson Col J L 4  
Teague Joshua  
Wallis John  
Williams Jas  
Wells Samuel  
Whitesides Jonathan  
A. T. CROZIER, P. M.  
April 7, 1841.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

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THE firm of Keith & Weir is not dissolved, nor will not be, before a settlement according to an article of agreement, therefore, those indebted to said firm will do well to call on C. H. Keith for settlement.  
C. H. KEITH.  
March 31—td

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Crozier A Esq  
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Cloud Jason  
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Elmore Graham  
Fretwell Ann  
Finley William  
Foulter Philo  
Gray Jonathan  
Gussett W. B.  
Hall James  
Kennedy W J  
Lerch J M  
Larkey John P.  
Lanning Levi  
Murdock D A  
Morris Jas.  
Mabry Russell  
Mahory Mrs N J  
Nabers E S  
Porter William  
Posey Ezekiah  
Pruitt Joseph  
Russell Robt  
Roddum Jno R  
Riddle Terry  
Roden Thomas  
Simmons Jas L  
Snider Henry  
Small Matthew  
Sample J R  
Stephens Jno R  
Smith Wm  
Thompson Col J L 4  
Teague Joshua  
Wallis John  
Williams Jas  
Wells Samuel  
Whitesides Jonathan  
A. T. CROZIER, P. M.  
April 7, 1841.

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Champion John  
Cloud Jason  
Davis Martin  
Elmore Graham  
Fretwell Ann  
Finley William  
Foulter Philo  
Gray Jonathan  
Gussett W. B.  
Hall James  
Kennedy W J  
Lerch J M  
Larkey John P.  
Lanning Levi  
Murdock D A  
Morris Jas.  
Mabry Russell  
Mahory Mrs N J  
Nabers E S  
Porter William  
Posey Ezekiah  
Pruitt Joseph  
Russell Robt  
Roddum Jno R  
Riddle Terry  
Roden Thomas  
Simmons Jas L  
Snider Henry  
Small Matthew  
Sample J R  
Stephens Jno R  
Smith Wm  
Thompson Col J L 4  
Teague Joshua  
Wallis John  
Williams Jas  
Wells Samuel  
Whitesides Jonathan  
A. T. CROZIER, P. M.  
April 7, 1841.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at White Plains, Ala. on the 1st day of April, 1841, and if remaining on the 1st day of July next, they will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Amerine, W. P.  
Burns, Miss Martha  
Carter Aaron  
Carter Aaron  
Crozier A Esq  
Champion John  
Cloud Jason  
Davis Martin  
Elmore Graham  
Fretwell Ann  
Finley William  
Foulter Philo  
Gray Jonathan  
Gussett W. B.  
Hall James  
Kennedy W J  
Lerch J M  
Larkey John P.  
Lanning Levi  
Murdock D A  
Morris Jas.  
Mabry Russell  
Mahory Mrs N J  
Nabers E S  
Porter William  
Posey Ezekiah  
Pruitt Joseph  
Russell Robt  
Roddum Jno R  
Riddle Terry  
Roden Thomas  
Simmons Jas L  
Snider Henry  
Small Matthew  
Sample J R  
Stephens Jno R  
Smith Wm  
Thompson Col J L 4  
Teague Joshua  
Wallis John  
Williams Jas  
Wells Samuel  
Whitesides Jonathan  
A. T. CROZIER, P. M.  
April 7, 1841.

## Branch of the Bank of the State

of Alabama at Montgomery, MARCH 10th, 1841.

ALL persons indebted to this Institution on Notes discounted in 1841, are hereby notified that an extension of twelve months from the maturity of the Notes will be given, if early application be made, by the following Cash payment, viz:

90 day Notes, upon which 3 curtailments have been paid, 20 per cent; and interest.

90 day Notes, upon which 2 curtailments have been paid, 30 per cent; and interest.

90 day Notes, upon which 1 curtailment has been paid, 40 per cent; and interest.

90 day Notes, upon which no curtailment has been paid, 50 per cent; and interest.

Notes discounted since subject to curtailments, 50 per cent; and interest.

The back interests due on those 90 day Notes, which have not been regularly curtailed, will be required in cash in addition to the payments as above stated.

By order of the Board:  
JOHN WHITING, Cashier.  
March 31, 1841.—4t.

## Administrators' Notice.

WHEREAS letters of administration have been granted by the Judge of the county court of Cherokee county, on the 1st day of Nov. last; to the undersigned as administrators of the estate of Randolph Allsup, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, authenticated in the time prescribed by law, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned administrators.

RANDOLPH ALLSUP,  
March 24—6t. JAS. R. ALLSUP, Adm's.

## State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court—March 25th 1841.

WILLIAM W. Waller, administrator of the estate of Dr. M. Burt deceased, having filed his petition for a sale of the real estate of the said Dr. M. Burt, deceased.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring Mary Ann Burt, widow of the said M. Burt, O. E. Burt, Erasmus R. Burt, Eliza Burt, Permelia Wright, Mrs. Roberts, Francis Burt, Armstead Burt, all of full age, and all others interested in said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause if any they can, why a sale should not be ordered of lots No. 18, 21, 22, in the town of Jacksonville, according to the prayer of the petition.

M. M. HOUSTON, Ck'k.  
March 31,—6t. (copy test.)

## Administrators' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the estate of Owen Jenkins, deceased by the Judge of the Orphan's court of Benton county, on the 11th January, 1841, notify all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make payment immediately: those having demands against said estate will present them, regularly proven, to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

REUBEN JENKINS,  
Feb. 24, 1841.—6t. M. W. JENKINS, Adm's.

## State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court, March 15th 1841.

APPLICATION having been made to the Orphan's court of Benton county, to appoint an administrator on the estate of Richard Adams deceased. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring James Adams, Enuch Adams, Nancy Littleton and Calab Littleton, and all others the next of kin and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court of Benton county, in the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the second day of April 1841, to take upon themselves the administration of said estate, or show cause, if any they can, why the court should not proceed to appoint an administrator of the said estate of Richard Adams deceased.

(copy test.) M. M. HOUSTON, Ck'k.  
March 17, 1841.—td.

## GENERAL AGENCY, FORWARDING

AND

Commission Business.

THE subscribers have taken two Stores in Northrup's Fire Proof Brick Row, in the city of Wetumpka, where they will transact business as above. They expect to receive a regular supply of

GROCERIES,

on consignment, suited to the Up Country trade, and solicit a share of public patronage. They expect to be able to pay the market price for cotton, or will receive it in store to sell or forward.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS & CO.  
March 3rd, 1841.—5m.

## State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court March 22d 1841.

THIS day came Abner W. Keeling, administrator of the estate of John Keeling, deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court, in the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the 17th day of May next, to show cause if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the administrator of said estate.

(copy test.) M. M. HOUSTON, Ck'k.  
March 24—6t.

## State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Special Term Orphan's Court, March 2nd 1841.

THIS day came Lewis Nabers and Thomas A. Walker, administrators of the estate of Elizabeth McCallis deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the administrator of said estate.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.  
March 3, 1841.—5t.—53

## State of Alabama:

BENTON COUNTY.

Special Term Orphan's Court, March 1, 1841.

THIS day came Thomas R. Williams, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth McCallis deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the administrator of said estate.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.  
March 3, 1841.—6t. M. M. HOUSTON, Ck'k.  
Copy Test.

March 24—td



# THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Cherokee County, ORPHANS COURT SPECIAL

**TERM, January, 25, 1841.**  
WHEREAS Robert S. Cowan, Guardian of James Furgerson, Martha L. Furgerson, John Furgerson, Nancy K. Furgerson, Single-ton Furgerson, Chesterfield Furgerson, Francis Furgerson, Thomas Furgerson, and Macaness S. Furgerson, Minor heirs of John Furgerson deceased, has this day filed his accounts and Vouchers in final settlement and the same being this day examined, audited and caused to be stated, are this day reported by the Judge of the Court, for allowance at a term of the said Court to be held on the third Monday in March next.  
It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, a paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, for forty days, requiring all persons interested in said final settlement, to be and appear at said Court to be held at the Court House in the Town of Jefferson, and show cause if any they have why said accounts should not be allowed, and said final settlement made a matter of Record.  
Copy from the Minutes.  
**JOHN S. WILSON, Ck. C. C.**  
Feb. 3rd 1841.—6t.—\$10.50.

# STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County, Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

THIS day came John Dearmon, Administrator of the Estate of Katharine McKaskle, deceased, and reported said Estate as ready for final settlement.  
It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for six weeks, requiring all those interested in a final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court, in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in April next, to show cause, if any they can, why there should not be a final settlement of said Estate according to the vouchers and accounts of the Administrator.  
COPY TEST:  
**M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.**  
Feb. 17, 1841.—6t.

# STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County, Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

THIS day came John D. Lantrip, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Lantrip, Deceased. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, at Jacksonville, on the first Friday in April next, to show cause, if any they can, why a final settlement should not be made of said Estate, according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.  
Copy Test:  
**M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.**  
Feb. 17, 1841.—6t.

# STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County, Special Orphans' Court, February 16th, 1841.

THIS DAY came John Pike, Administrator of the Estate of Alexander W. Fowler, deceased, and reported said Estate as ready for final settlement.  
It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for six weeks, requiring all those interested in a final settlement of said Estate to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in April next, to show cause, if any they can, why there should not be a final settlement of said Estate according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.  
Copy Test:  
**M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.**  
Feb. 17, 1841.—6t.

# STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County, SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, FEBRUARY 16th 1841.

THIS DAY came Benjamin Hollingsworth, Administrator, de bonis non of the Estate of John Gay, deceased, and reported said Estate ready for final settlement.  
It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for six weeks, requiring all those interested in a final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in April next, to show cause, if any they can, why a final settlement of said Estate should not be made, according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.  
Copy Test:  
**M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.**  
Feb. 17, 1841.—6t.

# JACKSONVILLE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

S. H. COPELAND and H. W. VON ALDEHOFF. Take great pleasure in informing the Public that they have associated themselves as teachers and hope by their co-operation they may give ample satisfaction.  
S. H. Copeland will take charge of the students in the Latin Language, English Sciences and Education.  
H. W. von Aldehoff, principally of those in the Modern Languages, Mathematics and Natural Sciences.  
Charges for tuition as follows,  
Orthography, Reading and Writing, \$8—  
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History, \$12—  
Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Euclid's Logic, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, & German languages, per session of 3 months \$20.  
Tuition will be charged from the time of entrance to the school, no deduction for loss of time except in case of prolonged sickness.  
P. S. Mr. V. A. being compelled to be absent for some months, will not enter upon his duties until next Session.  
Jacksonville, Feb. 13th, 1841.

# MONEY WANTED.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers will confer a favor by paying as early as possible as we are compelled to have money or forfeit our credit.  
**HOKE & ABERNATHY.**  
Dec. 23, 1840.—11a.

# Jacksonville, HOTEL.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Tavern Stand, known as the Jacksonville Hotel, on the West side of the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. B. Hollingsworth. No pains or expense will be spared to render the establishment comfortable and attractive to all who may favor him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits a call, and pledges himself to a liberal public that his charges shall be moderated to suit the hardness of the times.  
**JOHN RAMEY.**  
Jacksonville, Jan. 15, 1840.—3m.

# WILLIAM B. MARTIN AND JOHN FOSTER.

HAVE formed a Copartnership in the practice of Law. Having determined to devote their entire time to their profession; any business confided to them will receive prompt attention. Their Office is the one lately occupied by Messrs Martin and Martin, where one or both of them may at all times be found.  
Jacksonville, Benton Co., Ala.  
September 23, 1840. Sept. 30.—tf.

# DR. DAVID SHELTON.

HAVING located on the top of the Sand Mountain, five miles from Gunter's Landing, Marshall county, Ala., offers his professional services to the public. All complaints will receive prompt and unremitted attention. Those persons afflicted with chronic diseases will find an asylum at his residence—who knows what pure mountain air and timely medicines may effect? He has now and will keep a general supply of fresh Medicines.—Feb. 10, 1841.—tf.

# THE THOROUGH BRED RACE HORSE & STALLION WHALEBONE.

WILL stand the ensuing Season at the Subscriber's in Benton County Ala. 20 miles South of Jacksonville, and 16 miles north of Talladega town, at the low price of \$30 the Season, \$20 the single leap, which will be demaded at the time of service, and \$50 to insure a mare to be in foal payable when that is ascertained or the right of property is transferred; mares will be taken care of at a small profit as I have large and extensive pasturage which is well watered, and I shall give my own personal attention to the brood stock, and will guarantee care, but will not be liable for escapes or accidents of any kind. Mares and foals shall be fed at discretion or as directed, and charged at a reasonable rate, the keep to be paid when the mares are taken away; the season to commence on the first day of March next and to end on the first day of July thereafter.  
Benton Co. Ala. Feb. 1st 1841.  
**HENRY B. TURNER.**

# WHALEBONE.

Is twelve years old this spring, a beautiful blood bay, & of fine size being upwards of 16 hands high, possessing fine bone and uncommon beauty.

# PEDIGREE.

Whalebone was got by the Justly celebrated horse old Sir Archie, and he by the old Imported horse Diomed, and he by the Imported horse Citizen. Whalebone's grand dam was got by Alphaeus, and he by the Imported horse Jonah, out of Green's old Celer mare one of the best racers in her day, the Celer mare was got by old Celer, the best son of old Janus out of a Partner mare. Whalebone's great grand dam was got by the old Imported horse Daredevil, his great grand dam by Wildair, the best son of Imported Fearnaught, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Dianna by Claudius, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Sally Painter by Sterling, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Silver by the Bellize Arabian in England. This pedigree could be traced back much farther but I deem it unnecessary as it is here shown that this horse has not one bad cross in him &c.

# Performances of Whalebone.

IN the fall of 1832 he being 3 years old, he won the sweepstakes at Florence Ala. 7 subscribers 200 Dollars each entrance, two mile heats, with great ease at two heats; two weeks after he won the Jockey club purse at Huntsville, 450 Dollars 3 mile heats, at three heats, beat Piano and Molly Long, although Whalebone was but three years old at that time. Mr. J. C. Beasley and myself gave him the preference over Polly Powell, Longwaist, and Anvalina Smith, all of which we had in the stable at that time. From thence we traveled him to Montgomery Ala. and won the Jockey club purse two mile heats, at which place we refused 3,000 Dollars for him; two weeks after he won the Jockey club purse at Benton Ala., after this race he was taken with the distemper and travelled home in that condition, which so materially injured him that we were unable to run him the next season. In the fall of 1834 we trained and run him at Florence Ala. for the Jockey club purse, 3 mile heats and he was beaten by Hibernia in consequence of his choking from the effects of the distemper. The above is an unvarnished statement of facts as we raised him and had the entire management of him in training and running &c.

# JAMES W. CAMP. HENRY B. TURNER.

# MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Jefferson, Ala.  
WILL practice in all the Circuit and County Courts of the 9th Judicial Circuit, except the County Court of Cherokee.  
He tenders his thanks to his friends for past favors, and his services to his friends and the public generally in future, and assures them that should he fail to render general satisfaction to his employers, it shall not be for the want of honest industry, close application, and prompt attention to all business that may be committed to his management. He would also say to them, that his appointment to the office of Judge of the County Court, will not interfere with, or hinder his practice, except in that court, in which he presides as Judge.  
January 20, 1841.—3m.

# FACTORY MARK.

OF superior quality and assorted sizes, just received and on sale for CASH, by  
Dec. 21, 1840.—11a. **HOKE & ABERNATHY.**

# SEABORN WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law.

McDONALD, ALABAMA  
January 6, 1841.—3m.

# THE FULL BLOODED HORSE. CATAWBA.

WILL stand the present season one half of his time at Ladiga and the remainder at White Plains, (public days excepted) and will be let to mares at fifteen dollars the season, if paid within the season, or twenty dollars on twenty-five dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, payable when the fact is ascertained or the mare traded; ten dollars the single visit, payable when the service is rendered. Those not attending regular with their mares forfeit the insurance. The season will commence on the 15th of March and end on the 15th of June. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents but no liability for any. March 2d, 1841.—5t. **G. C. PATILLO.**  
N. B. All mares sent from a distance will be well attended to, and charged moderate.

# Pedigree.

CATAWBA is a beautiful Mahogany Bay, eight years old this Spring upwards of sixteen hands high. He was got by the imported Arabian horse Yemen, his dam by old Whip of Kentucky, out of a Diomed mare. **ELISHA SIMMONS.**

# MEDICAL.

**DR. R. F. STUART,** late of Monroe Georgia. Having permanently settled at Alexandria, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Benton County Ala.  
Reference: Dr. D. Johnston, Monroe, " J. G. Waddle, " " A. Meadders, Fayetteville, " R. F. Ogilby, Rome, Alexandria, Feb. 7, 1841.—tf.

# PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a House of Public Entertainment, in the Town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Alabama. He fully intends to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. **JACOB HOSS.**  
Jefferson, March 27th, 1840.

# NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala. at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.  
**AARON HAYNES.**

# ELI C. JOINER, AND SAMUEL H. LIKENS.

HAVING formed a copartnership in the practice of law, and having determined to devote their entire time to their profession, any business confided to them will receive prompt attention. Their office may be found on the North-East corner of the public square, in the Town of McDonald, Randolph County, Ala.  
Feb. 3rd, 1841.—tf.

# SATTINETTS & KENTUCKY JEANS, some of very superior fabric and finish, Also ROB ROY JEANS, LINSEYS, Red mixt and plaid; BROUZY and BLEACHED DOMESTICS, some very heavy. Besides a general assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods, BOOTS and SHOES; Hats and Caps, School Books & Stationary; Cuffs & Saws, Plates and Queen's Ware generally, for sale by **HOKE & ABERNATHY.** Dec. 23, 1840.—11a.

# Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber takes this method of offering his sincere thanks to the citizens of this County, for the liberal patronage heretofore received; and, to inform the public that he is prepared to Make Work at a short notice, and pledges himself that all business entrusted to his care, shall be punctually attended to.  
**JAMES M. LITTE.**  
Alexandria, January, 6, 1841.—3m.

# R. E. W. MCADAMS, Clock & Watch Maker, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Cash required for all Work when delivered.  
\*\*\*\*\*

# BLANKS

Of the following description, neatly and correctly executed, are kept constantly on hand for sale at this office.

**For Magistrates.**  
Writs, Appeals Bonds, Stay Bonds, Attachment Bonds, Subpoenas, Writs, Garnishments, Affidavits.

**For Sheriffs.**  
Forth coming Bonds, Garnishments, Recognizances, Deeds for Titles, Bail Bonds, Replevin Bonds.

**For Constables.**  
Prison Bound Bonds, Debtors Bail Bonds.

**For Clerks.**  
Writs, Marriage Certificates, Subpoenas, Marriage License, Certiorari Writs, Retailers oath & License, School Com. Bonds, Administrators Bonds, Guardians Bonds, Officer's Bonds, Oaths of Office, Also, DEEDS OF TRUST, WARRANTY DEEDS, DECLARATIONS, BLANK NOTES, &c.

A quantity of the above blanks will shortly be forwarded to the county seats of the adjoining counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee and Randolph, where officers may obtain them by applying at the places of deposit.

# A CARD.

**DR. GRANT** respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed his Office to the building on the public square, adjoining the store of Hudson and Brockman, and opposite to Spencer's Hotel, where he may be found at all times when not absent on professional business.  
JACKSONVILLE Nov. 18, 1840.—6m.

# DRUGS & MEDICINES.

FOR Practitioners and Family use, carefully selected and warranted good, now on hand at our store.  
**HOKE & ABERNATHY.**

# Coroner's Sale.

By virtue of an alias f.f.a. to me issued from the County Court of Benton county, Ala: I will offer for sale at the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville on the 1st Monday in April next; all the right, title, interest, claims, demands that Holbert McClure has in and to the following described Lots and parcels of Lands situate in the County aforesaid to wit: Lot No. 29 in the town of White Plains—also the lot on which the Stables are situate, known as the Tavern stable lot; also the Water lot, all situate in the Town of White Plains; Levied on as the property of Holbert McClure to satisfy an Execution in my hands in favor of William T. Gould assignee, vs. said McClure, et. al.  
Sale within the usual hours.  
**JAS. WOOD, Coroner.**  
March 3rd, 1841.—5t.—\$6 00.

# LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Agent of a Land Company Offers for sale a quantity of land of various qualities and different sized pieces, which will be sold on accommodating terms. Persons wishing to examine the land, can do so by applying to the undersigned, living on the McIntosh Road, 2 miles west of Sawyer's Ferry.  
**Z. REYNOLDS.**  
Randolph Co, February 10, 1841.—4t.

# STATE OF ALABAMA, Randolph County.

TAKEN up and posted by Fielding Beecher, one Sorrel Horse, one white hind foot, (the right) white in his forehead, and a small white spot on his nose, supposed to be eight years old Appraised to Sixty-five dollars before Wm. Ford & James Allen.  
**Wm. M. BUCHANAN, Ck.**  
March 4th, 1841.—3t.

# ALABAMA STATE LOTTERY; CLASS NO. 1.

Authorized by the Legislature of the State for the benefit of Hiram Lodge No. 42.  
To be drawn at Jacksonville, Ala. on the second Saturday the 24th day of April, 1841, at 3 past 4 o'clock P.M.

# \$2000 CAPITAL PRIZE,

TICKETS ONLY FIVE DOLLARS.  
**J. CROW & CO. Managers.**  
Of the Lottery for the Hiram Lodge No. 42.  
75 Numbers, 10 Drawn Ballots

# SPLENDID SCHEME

PRIZE OF \$2,000	\$2,000
1 " " 1,000	1,000
2 " " 500	1,000
4 " " 250	1,000
5 " " 100	500
10 " " 50	500
20 " " 25	500
50 " " 10	500

All those tickets having on them any three of the drawn numbers consecutively to five dollars each.

# Whole Tickets \$5, Halves \$2.50 Quarters \$1.25.

For packages or single tickets apply at the MANAGERS' OFFICE.

The Tickets entitled to prizes in this Lottery will be determined as follows: Seventy-five numbers, from 1 to 75 inclusive will be severally rolled up and placed in a wheel at the time advertised for the drawing; and ten of them drawn out at random; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2nd and 3d drawn numbers, consecutively, will be entitled to the capital prize of \$2,000

That ticket having on it the 2d 3d & 4th to 1,000  
That ticket " " " 3d 4th & 5th to 500  
That ticket " " " 3d 5th & 6th to 500

Those 4 tickets having on them  
1st 2d & 4th, to \$250 00 each.  
1st 3d & 5th, " 1,000.  
1st 4th & 6th, " 1,000.  
1st 5th & 7th, " 1,000.

Those 5 tickets having on them the 2d 5th & 6th 2d 6th & 7th 2d 7th & 8th 2d 8th & 9th 2d 9th & 10th

each to \$100—500

Those twenty tickets having on them the  
1 2 5 1 2 10 1 3 9 1 4 9  
1 2 6 1 3 4 1 3 10 1 4 10  
1 2 7 1 3 6 1 4 5 1 5 6  
1 2 8 1 3 7 1 4 7 1 5 8  
1 2 9 1 3 8 1 4 8 1 5 9

each to \$25—500

Those fifty tickets having on them the  
4 5 6 1 3 4 8 7 2 1 8 1 2  
4 5 7 1 3 4 9 7 2 3 8 1 3  
4 5 8 1 3 4 10 7 2 4 8 1 4  
4 5 9 1 3 4 11 7 2 5 8 1 5  
4 5 10 1 3 4 12 7 2 6 8 1 6  
4 5 11 1 3 4 13 7 2 7 8 1 7  
4 5 12 1 3 4 14 7 2 8 8 1 8  
4 5 13 1 3 4 15 7 2 9 8 1 9  
4 5 14 1 3 4 16 7 2 10 8 1 10  
4 5 15 1 3 4 17 7 2 11 8 1 11  
4 5 16 1 3 4 18 7 2 12 8 1 12  
4 5 17 1 3 4 19 7 2 13 8 1 13  
4 5 18 1 3 4 20 7 2 14 8 1 14  
4 5 19 1 3 4 21 7 2 15 8 1 15  
4 5 20 1 3 4 22 7 2 16 8 1 16  
4 5 21 1 3 4 23 7 2 17 8 1 17  
4 5 22 1 3 4 24 7 2 18 8 1 18  
4 5 23 1 3 4 25 7 2 19 8 1 19  
4 5 24 1 3 4 26 7 2 20 8 1 20  
4 5 25 1 3 4 27 7 2 21 8 1 21  
4 5 26 1 3 4 28 7 2 22 8 1 22  
4 5 27 1 3 4 29 7 2 23 8 1 23  
4 5 28 1 3 4 30 7 2 24 8 1 24  
4 5 29 1 3 4 31 7 2 25 8 1 25  
4 5 30 1 3 4 32 7 2 26 8 1 26  
4 5 31 1 3 4 33 7 2 27 8 1 27  
4 5 32 1 3 4 34 7 2 28 8 1 28  
4 5 33 1 3 4 35 7 2 29 8 1 29  
4 5 34 1 3 4 36 7 2 30 8 1 30  
4 5 35 1 3 4 37 7 2 31 8 1 31  
4 5 36 1 3 4 38 7 2 32 8 1 32  
4 5 37 1 3 4 39 7 2 33 8 1 33  
4 5 38 1 3 4 40 7 2 34 8 1 34  
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# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. V. No. 14.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. WEDNESDAY.

APRIL 14, 1841.

Whole No 322.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
BY J. F. GRANT.  
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## INAUGURAL.

GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

March 4, 1841.

On entering upon the duties of the office of President of the United States.

Called from a retirement which I had supposed was to continue for the residue of my life, to fill the chief Executive Office of this great and free nation, I appear before you, fellow citizens, to take the oath which the Constitution prescribes as a necessary qualification for the performance of its duties. And in obedience to a custom coeval with our government, and what I believe to be your expectation, I proceed to present to you a summary of the principles which will govern me in the discharge of duties which I shall be called upon to perform.

It was the remark of a Roman consul, in an early period of that celebrated Republic, that a most striking contrast was observable in the conduct of candidates for the office of power and trust, before and after obtaining them; they seldom carrying out in the latter case the pledges and promises of the former. However much the world may have improved, in many respects, in the lapse of upwards of two thousand years since the remark was made by the virtuous and indignant Roman, I fear that a strict examination of the annals of some of the modern elective governments, would develop similar instances of violated confidence.

Although the fiat of the people has gone forth proclaiming me the Chief Magistrate of this glorious Union, nothing upon their part remaining to be done, it may be thought that a motive may exist to keep up the delusion under which they may be supposed to have acted in relation to my principles and opinions; and perhaps there may be some in this assembly who have come here either prepared to condemn those I shall now deliver, or, approving them, to doubt the sincerity with which they are uttered. But the lapse of a few months will confirm or dispel their fears. The outline of principles to govern, and measures to be adopted, by an Administration not yet begun, will soon be exchanged for immutable history, and I shall stand, either exonerated by my countrymen, or charged with the mass of those who promised that they might deceive, and flattered with the intention to betray. However strong may be my present purpose to realize the expectations of a magnanimous and confiding people, I too well understand the dangerous temptations to which I shall be exposed, from the magnitude of the power which it has been the pleasure of the people to commit to my hands, not to place my chief confidence upon the aid of that Almighty power which has hitherto protected me, and enabled me to bring to favorable issues other important but still greatly inferior trusts, heretofore confided to me by my country.

The broad foundation upon which our Constitution rests being the people—a breath of theirs having made, as a breath can unmake, change or modify it—it can be assigned to none of the great divisions of Government, but to that of Democracy. If such be its theory, those who are called upon to administer it must recognize, as its leading principle, the duty of shaping measures so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number. But, with these broad admissions, if we would compare the sovereignty acknowledged to exist in the mass of our People with the power claimed by other sovereigns, we should find that we have been considerably deceived. All others have claimed a power limited only by their own will. The majority of our citizens, on the contrary, possess a sovereignty within an amount of power precisely equal to that which has been granted to them by the parties to the national compact, and nothing beyond. We admit of no Government by divine right. Believing that, so far as power is concerned, the Beneficent Creator has made no distinction amongst men; that all are upon an equality, and that the only legitimate right to govern is an express grant of power to the several departments composing the Government. On an examination of that instrument it will be found to contain declarations of power granted, and of power withheld. The latter is also susceptible of division into power, which the majority had the right to grant, but which they did not think proper to entrust to their agents, and that which they could not have granted, not being possessed by themselves. In other words, there are certain rights, possessed by each individual American citizen, which, in his compact with the others, he has never surrendered. Some of them, indeed, he is unable to surrender, being in the language of a Roman citizen, to him a shield only against a petty provincial ruler; whilst the proud demagogue of Athens could console himself under a sentence of death, for a supposed violation of the national faith, which no one understood and which times was the subject of mockery with all; or the banishment from his home, his family, and his country, with, or without an alleged cause; that it was the act, not of a single tyrant, or hated aristocracy, but of his assembled countrymen. Far different is the power of our sovereignty. It can interfere with no one's faith, prescribe forms of worship for no one's observance, inflict no punishment but after ascertained guilt, the result of investigation under rules prescribed by the constitution itself. These precious privileges, and those scarcely less important, of giving expression to his thoughts and opinions, either by writing or speaking, unrestrained but by the liability for injury to others, and that of a full participation in all the advantages which flow from the Government, the acknowledged property of all, the American citizen derives from no charter granted by his fellow-men.

He claims them because he is himself a man, fashioned by the same Almighty hand as the rest of his species, and entitled to a full share of the blessings with which he has endowed them. Notwithstanding the limited sovereignty possessed by the People of the United States, and the restricted grant they have adopted, enough has been given to accomplish all the objects for which it was created. It has been found powerful in war, and, hitherto, justice has been administered, and intimate union effected, domestic tranquility preserved, and personal liberty secured to the citizen. As was to be expected, however, from the defect of language, and the necessarily sententious manner in which the Constitution is written, disputes have arisen as to the amount of power which it has actually granted, or was intended to grant.

This is more particularly the case in relation to that part of the instrument which treats of the legislative branch. And not only as regards the exercise of powers claimed under a general clause giving that body the authority to pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the specified powers, but in relation to the latter, also. It is, however, consolatory to reflect, that most of the instances of alleged departure from the letter or spirit of the Constitution, have ultimately received the sanction of a majority of the People. And the fact that many of our statesmen, most distinguished for talent and patriotism, have been, at one time or other of their political career, on both sides of each of the warmly disputed questions, forces upon us the inference that the errors, if errors there were, are attributable to the intrinsic difficulty, in many instances, of ascertaining the intentions of the framers of the constitution, rather than the influence of any sinister or unpatriotic motive. But the great danger to our institutions does not appear to me to be in a usurpation by the government of power not granted by the people, but by the accumulation in one department, of that which was assigned to others. Limited as are the powers which have been granted, still enough have been granted to constitute a despotism, if concentrated in one of the departments. This danger is greatly heightened, as it has been always observable, that men are less jealous of encroachments of one department upon another, than upon their own reserved rights. When the constitution of the United States first came from the hands of the convention in which formed it, many of the sternest Republicans of the day were alarmed at the extent of the power which had been granted to the federal government, and more particularly of that portion which had been assigned to the executive branch. There were in it features which appeared not to be in harmony with their ideas of a simple representative democracy, or Republic. And knowing the tendency of power to increase itself, particularly when exercised by a single individual, predictions were made that, at no very remote period, the government would terminate in virtual monarchy. It would not become me to say that the fears of these patriots have been already realized. But, as I sincerely believe that the tendency of measures and of men's opinions, for some years past, has been in that direction, it is, I conceive, strictly proper, that I should take occasion to repeat these assurances I have heretofore given of my determination to arrest the progress of that tendency, if it really exists; and restore the government to its pristine health and vigor, as far as this can be effected by any legitimate exercise of the power placed in my hands.

I proceed to state, in as summary a manner as I can; my opinion of the evils which have been extensively complained of, and the correctives which may be applied. Some of the former are unquestionably to be found in the defects of the Constitution; others in my judgment, are attributable to a misconstruction of some of its provisions. Of the former, is the eligibility of the same individual to a second term of the Presidency. The sagacious mind of Mr. Jefferson early saw and lamented this error, and attempts have been made, hitherto without success, to apply the amendatory power of the States to correction. As, however, one mode of correction is in the power of every President, and consequently in mine, it would be useless and perhaps invidious, to enumerate the evils of which, in the opinion of many of our fellow-citizens, this error of the sages who framed the Constitution may have been the source, and the bitter fruits of which we are still to grieve from it, if it continues to disfigure our system. It may be observed, however, as a general remark, that Republics can commit no greater error, than to adopt or continue any feature in their system of Government which may be calculated to create or increase the love of power, in the bosoms of those to whom necessarily blazes them to commit the management of their affairs. And, surely, nothing is more likely to produce such a state of mind than the long continuance of an officer of high trust. Nothing can be more corrupting. Nothing more destructive of all those noble feelings which belong to the character of a devoted republican patriot. When this corrupting passion takes possession of the human mind, like the love of gold, it becomes insatiable. It is the never-dying worm in his bosom, grows with his growth, and strengthens with the declining years of its victim. If this is true, it is the part of wisdom for a Republic to limit the service of that officer, at least to whom she has entrusted the management of her foreign relations, the execution of her laws, and the command of her armies and navies, to a period so short as to prevent his forgetting that he is the accountable agent, not the principal—the servant, not the master. Until an amendment of the Constitution can be effected, public opinion may secure the desired object. I give my aid to it, by renewing the pledge heretofore given, that, under no circumstances, will I consent to serve a second term.

But if there is danger to public liberty from the acknowledged defects of the Constitution, in the want of limit to the continuance of the Executive power, in the same hands, there is, I apprehend, not much less from a misconstruction of that instrument, as it regards the powers actually given. I cannot conceive that, by a fair construction, any or either of its provisions would be found to constitute the President a part of the Legislative power. It cannot be claimed from the power to recommend, since, although enjoined as a duty upon him, it is a privilege which he holds in common with every other citizen. And although there may be something more of confidence in the propriety of the measure recommended in the one case than in the other, in the obligations of ultimate decision there can be no difference. In the language of the Constitution, "all the legislative powers" which it grants, "are vested in the Congress of the United States." It would be a solecism in language to say that any portion of these is not included in the whole.

It may be said, indeed, that the Constitution has given to the Executive the power to "appoint and discontinue" the members of the Judiciary, by refusing to them his assent. So a similar power has necessarily resulted from that instrument to the Judiciary, and yet the Judiciary forms no part of the Legislature. There is, it is true, this difference between these grants of power; the Executive can appoint and discontinue the members of the Judiciary, for other cause than that of want of conformity to the Constitution, while the Judiciary can only declare void those which violate that instrument. But the decision of the Judiciary is final in such a case, whereas in every instance, where the veto of the Executive is applied, it may be overcome by a vote of two thirds of both houses of Congress. The negative upon the acts of the Legislature, by the Executive authority, and that in the hands of one individual, would seem to be an incongruity in our system. Like some others of a similar character, however, it appears to be highly expedient, and if used only with the forbearance and in the spirit which was intended by its author, may be productive of great good, and be found one of the best safeguards to the Union.

At the period of the formation of the Constitution, the principle does not appear to have enjoyed much favor in the State Governments. It existed but in two, and in one of these there was a plural Executive. If we would search for the motives which operated upon the purely patriotic and enlightened assembly which framed the Constitution, for the adoption of a provision so apparently repugnant to the leading democratic principle, that the majority should govern, we must reject the idea that they anticipated from it any benefit to the ordinary course of legislation. They knew too well the high degree of intelligence, which existed among the people, and the enlightened character of the State Legislatures, not to have the fullest confidence that the two bodies elected by them would be worthy representatives of such constituents, and of course, that they would require no aid in conceiving and maturing the measures which the circumstances of the country might require. And it is preposterous to suppose that a thought could for a moment have been entertained, that the President, placed at the capital in the centre of the country could better understand the wants and wishes of the people, than their own immediate representatives, who appear at part of every year among them, living with them, of their labors with them, and bound to them by the triple tie of interest, duty and affection.

To assist or to control Congress then, in its ordinary purposes, could not, I conceive, have been the motive for conferring the veto power on the President. This argument acquires additional force from the fact of its never having been thus used by the first six Presidents—and two of them were members of the Convention, one presiding over its deliberations, and the other having a larger share in consummating the labors of that august body than any other person. But if bills were never returned to Congress by either of the Presidents above referred to, upon the ground of their being repugnant, or not as well adapted, as they might be to the wants of the people, the veto was applied upon that of want of conformity to the Constitution, or because errors had been committed from a too hasty enactment.

There is another ground for the adoption of the veto principle, which had probably more influence in recommending it to the Convention than any other; I refer to the security which it gives to the just and equitable action of the Legislature upon all parts of the Union. It could not but have occurred to the Convention, that in a country so extensive, embracing so great a variety of soil and climate, and consequently of products, and which, from the same causes, must ever exhibit a great difference in the amount of the population, it was various, and calling for a great diversity in the employment of the people, that the legislation of the majority might not always justly regard the rights and interests of the minority. And that acts of this character might be passed under an express grant by the words of the Constitution, and therefore, not within the competency of the Judiciary to declare void.

That however enlightened and patriotic they might suppose, from past experience, the members of Congress might be, and however largely partaking in the general of the liberal feelings of the people, it was impossible to expect that bodies so constituted should not sometimes be controlled by local interests and sectional feelings. It was proper, therefore, to provide some umpire from whose situation and mode of appointment, more independence and freedom from such influences might be expected. Such a one was afforded by the Executive Department, constituted by the Constitution. A person elected to that high office, having his constituents in every section, state, and subdivision of the Union, must consider himself bound by the most solemn sanctions, to guard, protect, and defend the rights of all, and of every portion, great or small, from the injustice and oppression of the rest.

I consider the veto power, therefore, given by the Constitution to the Executive of the United States, solely as a conservative power. To be used only, 1st, to protect the Constitution from violation; 2dly, the People from hasty legislation where their will has been probably disregarded or not well understood; and 3dly, to prevent the effects of combinations violative of the rights of minorities, in reference to the second of these objects, I may observe that I consider it the right and privilege of the People to decide disputed points of the Constitution, arising from the general grant of power to Congress to carry into effect the powers expressly given. And I believe, with Mr. Madison, "that repeated recognition under various circumstances, in acts of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government, accompanied by indications in different modes, of the concurrence of the general will of the nation, as affording to the President sufficient authority for his considering such disputed points as settled."

Upwards of half a century has elapsed since the adoption of the present form of government. It would be an object more highly desirable than the gratification of the curiosity of speculative statesmen, if its precise situation could be ascertained, a fair exhibit made by the operations of each of its departments, of the powers which they respectively claim and exercise; of the collisions which have occurred between them, or between the whole Government and those of the States, or either of them. We could then compare our actual condition, after fifty years trial of our system, with what it was in the commencement of its operations, and ascertain whether the predictions of the patriots who opposed its adoption, or the confident hopes of its advocates, have been realized. The great dread of the former seems to have been, that the reserved powers of the States would be absorbed by those of the Federal Government, and a consolidated power established, leaving to the States the shadow, only, of that independent action for which they had so zealously contended, and on the preservation of which they relied as the last hope of liberty.

Without denying that the results to which they looked with so much apprehension is in the way of being realized, it is obvious that they did not clearly see the mode of its accomplishment. The General Government has seized upon none of the reserved rights of the States. As far as any open warfare may have gone, the State authorities have amply maintained their rights. To a casual observer, our system presents no appearance of discord between the differ-

ent members which compose it. Even the addition of many new ones has produced no jarring. They move in their respective orbits in perfect harmony with the central head, and with each other. But there is still an under current at work, by which, if not seasonably checked, the worst apprehensions of our anti-federal patriots will be realized. And not only will the State authorities be overshadowed by the great increase of power in the Executive Department of the General Government, but the character of that Government, if not its designation, be essentially and radically changed. This state of things has been in part effected by causes inherent in the Constitution, and in part by the never-failing tendency of political power to increase itself.

By making the President the sole distributor of all the patronage of the Government, the framers of the Constitution do not appear to have anticipated at how short a period it would become a formidable instrument to control the free operation of the State governments. Of trifling importance at first, it has easily become a great power, and the source of great mischief.

Mr. Jefferson's administration, became so powerful as to create great alarm, and the mind of that patriot from the potent influence it might exert in controlling the freedom of the elective franchise. If such could have been the effects of its influence how much greater must be the danger at this time. Quadrupled in amount, as it certainly is, and more completely under the control of the Executive will, than their construction of their powers allowed, or the bearing character of all the early Presidents permitted them to make? But it is not by the extent of its patronage alone that the Executive Department has become dangerous, but by the use which it appears may be made of the appointing power, to bring under its control the whole revenues of the country. "The Constitution has declared it to be the duty of the President to see that the laws are executed, and it makes him the commander in chief of the armies and navy of the United States. If the opinion of the most approved writers, upon that species of mixed Monarchy, which in modern Europe is termed Monarchy, in contradistinction to despotism, is correct, there was wanting no other addition to the powers of our Chief Magistrate to stamp a monarchical character on our Government, but the control of the public finances. And to me it appears strange indeed, that anyone should doubt that the entire control which the President possesses over the officers who have the custody of the public money, by the power of removal or without cause, does, for all the mischievous purposes at least, virtually subject the Treasury also to his disposal. The first Roman Emperor, in his attempt to seize the sacred treasure, silenced the opposition of the officer to whose charge it had been committed, by a significant allusion to his sword. By a selection of political instruments for the care of the public money, a reference to commissions by a President would be quite as effectual an arrangement as that of Caesar to the Roman knight.

I am not insensible of the great difficulty that exists in devising a plan for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenues, and I know the importance which has been attached by men of great ability and patriotism to the divorce as it is called, of the Treasury from the banking institutions. It is not the divorce which is complained of, but the unallowed union of the Treasury with the Executive Department, which has created such extensive alarm. To this danger to our republican institutions, and that created by the influence given to the Executive through the instrumentality of the federal officers, I propose to apply all the remedies which may be at my command. It was certainly a great error in the framers of the Constitution, not to have made the officer at the head of the Treasury Department, entirely independent of the Executive. He should at least have been removable only upon demand of the popular branch of the Legislature. I have determined never to remove a Secretary of the Treasury without communicating all the circumstances attending such removal to both houses of Congress.

The influence of the Executive in controlling the freedom of the elective franchise, through the medium of the public officers, can be effectually checked by renewing the prohibition published by Mr. Jefferson, forbidding their interference in elections farther than giving their own votes, and their own independence secured by an assurance of perfect immunity, in exercising this sacred privilege of freemen under the dictates of their own unbiased judgments. Never, with my consent, shall an officer of the people, compromised for his services out of their pockets, become the pliant instrument of Executive will. There is no part of the means placed in the hands of the Executive which might be used with greater effect, for unallowed purposes, than the control of the public press. The maxim, which our ancestors derived from the mother country, that "the freedom of the press is the great bulwark of civil and religious liberty," is one of the most precious legacies which they have left us. We have learned, too, from our own as well as the experience of other countries, that golden shackles, by whomsoever or by whatever pretence imposed, are as fatal to it as the iron bands of despotism. The press in the necessary employment of Government should never be used to "clear the guilty or to punish crimes. A decent and manly examination of the acts of the Government should be not only tolerated but encouraged.

Upon another occasion I have given my opinion, at some length, upon the impropriety of Executive interference in the legislation of Congress. That the article in the Constitution making it the duty of the President to communicate information, and authorizing him to recommend measures, was not intended to make him the source of legislation, and, in particular, that he should never be looked to for schemes of finance. It would be very strange, indeed, that the Constitution should have strictly forbidden one branch of the Legislature from interfering in the origination of such bills and that it should be considered proper that an altogether different department of the Government should be permitted to do so. Some of our best political maxims and opinions have been drawn from our parent Isle. There are others, however, which cannot be introduced into our system without singular incongruity, and the production of much mischief. And this I conceive to be one. No matter in which of the Houses of Parliament a bill may originate, nor by whom introduced, a minister, or member of the opposition, by the fiction of law, or rather of constitutional principle, the Sovereign is supposed to have prepared it agreeably to his will, and then submitted it to Parliament for their advice and consent.

Now, the very reverse is the case here, not only with regard to the process, but the forms prescribed by the Constitution. The principle certainly assigns to the only body constituted by the Constitution (the legislative body), the power to make laws, and the forms even direct that the enactment should be ascribed to them. The Senate, in relation to revenue bills, have the right to propose amendments; and so has the Executive, by the power given him to return them to the House of Representatives, with his objections. It is in his power, also, to propose amendments in the existing revenue laws, suggested by his observations upon their defective or injurious operations. But the delicate duty of devising schemes of revenue should be left where the Constitution has placed it, with the immediate representatives of the People. For similar reasons, the mode of keeping the public treasure should be prescribed by them; and the far-

ther removed it may be from the control of the Executive, the more in accordance with Republican principle.

Connected with this subject is the character of the currency. The idea of making it exclusively metallic, however well intended, appears to me to be fraught with more fatal consequences than any other scheme, having no relation to the personal rights of the citizen, that has ever been devised. If any single scheme could produce the effect of arresting, at once, that mutation of condition by which thousands of our most indigent fellow-citizens, by their industry and enterprise, are raised to the possession of wealth that is the one. If there is one measure better calculated than another to produce that state of things so much deprecated by all true republicans, by which the rich are daily adding to their hoards, and the poor sinking deeper into penury, it is an exclusive metallic currency. For if there is a process by which the character of the country for generosity and nobleness of feeling may be destroyed by the great increase and necessary toleration of usury, it is an exclusive metallic currency.

Amongst the other duties of a delicate character which the President is called upon to perform, is the supervision of the government of the Territories of the United States. Those of them which are destined to become members of our great political family, are compensated by their rapid progress from infancy to manhood, for the partial and temporary deprivation of their political rights.

It is in this District, only, where American citizens are to be found, who under a settled system of policy, are deprived of many important political privileges, without any inspiring hopes as to the future. Their only consolation, under circumstances of such deprivation, is that of the devoted exterior guards of a camp—that their sufferings secure tranquility and safety within. "Are there any of their countrymen who would subject them to greater hardships, to any other humiliations than those essentially necessary to the security of the object for which they were thus separated from their fellow-citizens? Are their rights, alone not to be guaranteed by the application of those great principles, upon which all our constitutions are founded? We are told by the greatest of British Orators and Statesmen, that at the commencement of the war of the revolution, the most stupid men in England spoke of "their American subjects." Are there, indeed, citizens of any of our states who have dreamed of their subjects in the District of Columbia? Such dreams can never be realized by any agency of mine.

The people of the District of Columbia are not the subjects of the people of the States, but free American citizens. Being in the latter condition when the Constitution was formed, no words in that instrument could have been intended to deprive them of that character. If there is any thing in the great principles of unalienable rights, so emphatically insisted upon in our Declaration of Independence, they could neither more, nor the U. S. accept, a surrender of their liberties, and become the subjects, in other words the slaves, of their former fellow-citizens. If this be true, and it will scarcely be denied by any one who has a correct idea of his own rights as an American citizen, the grant to Congress of Exclusive Jurisdiction in the District of Columbia, can be interpreted, so far as respects the aggregate people of the U. S. States, as meaning nothing more than to allow Congress the controlling power necessary to afford a free and safe exercise of the functions assigned to the federal Government by the Constitution. In all other respects the legislation of Congress should be adapted to their peculiar position and wants, and be conformable with their deliberate opinions of their own interest.

I have spoken of the necessity of keeping the respective departments of the Government, as well as all the other authorities of our country, within their appropriate orbits. This is a matter of difficulty in some cases as the powers which they respectively claim are often not defined by any distinct lines. Mischievous, however, in their tendencies, as collisions of this kind may be, those which arise between the respective communities which, for certain purposes, compose one nation, are much more so; for no such nation can long exist without the careful culture of those feelings of confidence and affection which are the effective bonds of union between free and confederated States. Strong as is the tie of interest, it has been often found ineffectual. Men, blinded by their passions, have been known to adopt measures for their country in direct opposition to all the suggestions of policy. The alternative, then, is, to destroy or keep down a bad passion by creating and fostering a good one, and this seems to be the corner-stone upon which our American political architects have reared the fabric of our Government.

The cement which was to bind it, and perpetuate its existence, was the affectionate attachment between all its members—To insure the continuance of this feeling, produced at first by a community of dangers, of sufferings, and of interests, the advantages of each were made accessible to all. No participation in any good, possessed by any member of our extensive confederacy, except in domestic government, was withheld from the citizen of any other member. By a process attended with no difficulty, no delay, no expense but that of removal, the citizen of one might become the citizen of any other, and successively of the whole. The lines, too, separating powers to be exercised by the citizens of one State from those of another, seemed to be so distinctly drawn as to leave no room for misunderstanding. The citizens of each State unite in their persons all the privileges which that character confers, and all that they may claim as citizens of the United States; but in no case can the same person, at the same time, act as the citizen of two separate States, and he is therefore positively precluded from any interference with the reserved powers of any State but that of which he is, for the time being, a citizen. He may indeed offer to the citizens of other States his advice as to their management, and the form in which it is rendered is left to his own discretion and sense of propriety. It may be observed, however, that organized associations of citizens, requiring compliance with their wishes, too much resemble the recommendations of Athens to her allies—supported by an armed and powerful fleet. It was, indeed, to the ambition of the leading states of Greece to control the domestic concerns of the others, that the destruction of that celebrated confederacy, and subsequently of all its members, is mainly to be attributed. And it is owing to the absence of that spirit which the Helvetic confederacy has for so many years preserved. Never has there been such a union of the separate members of any confederacy more elements of discord. In the principles and forms of government and religion, as well as in the circumstances of the several cantons, so marked a discrepancy was observable as to promise any thing but harmony in their intercourse or permanency in their alliance; and yet, for ages, neither has been interrupted. Content with the positive benefits which their union produced, with the inde-



peace and safety from foreign aggression which it secured, these sagacious people respected the institutions of each other, however repugnant to their own principles and prejudices.

Our confederacy, fellow citizens, can only be preserved by the same forbearance. Our citizens must be content with the exercise of the powers with which the Constitution clothes them. The attempt of those of one State to control the domestic institutions of another can only result in feelings of distrust and jealousy, the certain harbingers of disunion, violence, civil war, and the ultimate destruction of our free institutions. Our confederacy is perfectly illustrated by the terms and principles governing a common partnership. There a fund of power is to be exercised under the direction of the joint councils of the allied members, but that which has been reserved by the individual members is intangible by the common Government or the individual members composing it. To attempt to find no support in the principles of our Constitution, it should be our constant and earnest endeavor mutually to cultivate a spirit of concord and harmony among the various parts of our confederacy. Experience has abundantly taught us that the agitation by citizens of one part of the Union of a subject not confined to the General Government but exclusively under the guardianship of the local authorities, is productive of no other consequences than bitterness, alienation, discord, and injury to the very cause which is intended to be advanced. Of all the great interests which appertain to our country, that of union, cordial, confident, fraternal union, is by far the most important, since it is the only true and sure guaranty of all others.

In consequence of the embarrassed state of business and the currency, some of the States may meet with difficulty in their financial concerns, however deeply we may regret any thing imprudent or excessive in the engagements into which States have entered for purposes of their own, it does not become us to disparage the State Governments, nor to discourage them from making proper efforts for their own relief; on the contrary it is our duty to encourage them, to the extent of our constitutional authority, to apply their best means and cheerfully to make all necessary sacrifices and submit to all necessary burdens to fulfil their engagements and maintain their credit; for the character and credit of the several States form part of the character and credit of the whole country. The resources of the country are abundant, the enterprise and activity of our people proverbial, and we may well hope that wise legislation and prudent administration, by the respectable governments, each acting within its own sphere, will restore former prosperity.

Unpleasant and even dangerous collisions may sometimes be, between the constituted authorities of the citizens of our country, in relation to the lines which separate their respective jurisdictions, the results can be of no vital injury to our institutions, if that ardent patriotism, that devoted attachment to liberty, that spirit of moderation and forbearance for which our countrymen were once distinguished, continues to be cherished. If this continues to be the ruling passion of our souls the weaker feelings of the mistaken enthusiast will be corrected, the Utopian dream of the scheming politician dissipated, and the complicated intrigues of the demagogue rendered harmless. The spirit of liberty is the sovereign balm for every injury which our institutions may receive.

On the contrary, no care that can be used in the construction of our Government, no division of powers no distributions of checks in its several departments, will prove effectual to keep us a free people, if this spirit is suffered to decay, and decay it will without constant nurture. The neglect of this duty, the best histories agree, in attributing the ruin of all the republics, with whose existence and fall the best historians have made us acquainted. The same causes will ever produce the same effects; and as the love of power is a dominating passion of the human bosom, and as long as the understandings of men can be warped and their affections changed by operations upon their passions and prejudices, so long will the liberty of a people depend on their own constant attention to its preservation.

The danger to all well established free Governments arises from the unwillingness of the People to believe in its existence, or from the influence of designing men, diverting their attention from the quarter whence it approaches, to a source from which it can never come.—This is the old trick of those who would usurp the Government of their country. In the name of Democracy they speak, warning the People against the influence of wealth and the danger of aristocracy. History, ancient and modern, is full of such examples. Caesar became the master of the Roman people and the Senate under the pretence of supporting the democratic claims of the former against the aristocracy of the latter; Cromwell, in the character of protector of the liberties of the People, became the dictator of England; and Bolivar possessed himself of unlimited power with the title of his country's Liberator. There is, on the contrary, no single instance on record of an extensive and well-established republic being changed into an aristocracy. The tendency of all such Governments in their decline is to monarchy; and the antagonist principle to liberty, there, in the spirit of faction; a spirit which assumes the character, and in times of great excitement, imposes itself upon the people as the genuine spirit of freedom, and like the false Christs whose coming was foretold by the Saviour, seeks to, and were it possible would, impose upon the true and most faithful disciples of liberty.

It is in periods like this that it behooves the people to be most watchful of those to whom they have intrusted power. And although there is at times much difficulty in distinguishing the false from the true spirit, a calm and dispassionate investigation will detect the counterfeit as well by the character of its operations, as the results that are produced. The true spirit of liberty, although devoted, persevering, bold, and uncompromising in principle, that secured, is mild and tolerant and scrupulous as to the means it employs, whilst the spirit of party, assuming to be that of liberty, is harsh, vindictive, and intolerant, and totally reckless as to the character of the allies which it brings to the aid of its cause. When the genuine spirit of liberty animates the body of a people to a thorough examination of their affairs, it leads to the rejection of every exercise which may have been itself upon any of the Departments of the Government, and restores the system to its pristine health and beauty. But the reign of an intolerant spirit of party, which the people seldom fails to result in the introduction of the Executive power, introduced and established amidst unusual professions of devotion to democracy.

The foregoing remarks relate almost exclusively to matters connected with our domestic concerns. It may be proper, however, that I should give some indications to my fellow citizens of my proposed course of conduct in the management of our foreign relations. I assure them, therefore, that I have no intention to use every means in my power to preserve the friendly intercourse which now so happily subsists with every foreign nation;

and that, although of course, not well informed as to the state of any pending negotiations with any of them, I see in the personal characters of the Sovereigns as well as in the mutual interests of our own and of the Governments with which our relations are most intimate, a pleasing guaranty that the harmony so important to the interests of their subjects, as well as our citizens, will not be interrupted by the advancement of any claim, or pretension under their part to which our honor would not permit us to yield. Long the defender of my country's rights in the field, I trust that my fellow citizens will not see in my earnest desire to preserve peace with foreign powers any indications that their rights will ever be sacrificed, or the honor of the nation be impaired, by any admissions on the part of their Chief Magistrate unworthy of their glory.

In our intercourse with our aboriginal neighbors, the same liberality and justice which marked the course prescribed to me by two of my illustrious predecessors, when acting under their direction in the discharge of the duties of superintendent and commissioner, shall be strictly observed. I can conceive of no more sublime spectacle, none more likely to propitiate an impartial and common Creator, than a rigid adherence to the principles of justice on the part of a powerful nation in its transactions with a weaker and uncivilized people, whom circumstances have placed at its disposal.

Before concluding fellow citizens, I must say something to you on the subject of the parties at this time existing in our country. To me it appears perfectly clear that the interest of that country requires that the violence of the spirit by which those parties are at this time governed, must be greatly mitigated, if not entirely extinguished, or consequences will ensue which are appalling to be thought of.

If parties in a Republic are necessary to secure a degree of vigilance sufficient to keep the public functions in the bounds of law and duty, at that point their usefulness ends.—Beyond that, they become destructive of public virtue, the parents of a spirit antagonistic to that of liberty, and eventually, its inevitable conqueror. We have examples of republics, where the love of country and of liberty, at one time were the dominant passions of the whole mass of citizens. And yet, with the continuance of the name and forms of free government, not a vestige of these qualities remained in the bosom of any of its citizens. It was the beautiful remark of a distinguished English writer, that in the Roman Senate Octavius had a party, and Anthony a party, but the Commonwealth had none. Yet the Senate continued to meet in the Temple of Liberty, and talk of the sacredness and beauty of the commonwealth, and gaze at the statues of the elder Brutus and of the Curtii and Decii.

And the people assembled in the forum, not as in the days of Camillus and the Scipios, to cast their free votes for annual magistrates, or pass upon the acts of the Senate, but to receive from the hands of the leaders of respective parties their share of the spoils, and to shout for one or the other, as those collected in Gaul and Egypt, and the lesser Asiatics would furnish the larger element of the spirit of liberty had fled, and the shades of civilized man, had been protection in the wilds of Scythia or Scandinavia, and so under the operation of the same causes and influences, it will fly from our Capitol and our forum. A calamity so awful, and not only to our country, but to the world, must be deprecated by every patriot, and every tendency to a state of things likely to produce it, immediately checked.—Such a tendency has existed—does exist.—Always the friend of my countrymen, never their flatterer it becomes my duty to say to them from this high place to which their partiality has exalted me, that there exists in the land a spirit hostile to their interest—to liberty itself. It is a spirit contracted in its views, selfish in its object. It looks to the aggrandizement of a few, even to the destruction of the interests of the whole. The entire remedy is with the people. Something, however, may be effected by means which they have placed in their hands.

It is a union that we want not a party for the sake of that party, but a union of the whole country, for the sake of the country—for the defence of its interest and its honor against foreign aggressions, for the defence of those principles for which our ancestors so gloriously contended. As far as it depends upon me, it shall be accomplished. All the influence that I possess shall be exerted to prevent the formation at least of an Executive party in the halls of the Legislative body. I wish for the support of no member of that body to any measure of mine that does not satisfy his judgment and his sense of duty to those from whom he holds his appointment; nor any confidence in advance from the People, but that asked for by Mr. Jefferson, who give firmness and effect to the legal administration of their affairs.

I deem the present occasion sufficiently important and solemn to justify me in expressing to my fellow citizens a profound reverence for the Christian Religion, and a thorough conviction that sound morals, religious liberty, and a just sense of religious responsibility, are essentially connected with all true and lasting happiness; and to that good being who has blessed us by the gifts of civil and religious freedom who watched over and prospered the labors of our fathers, and has hitherto preserved to us; institutions far exceeding in excellence those of any other people, let us unite in fervently commending every interest of beloved country in all future time.

Fellow citizens.—Being fully invested with that high office to which the cordials of my countrymen have called me, I now take an affectionate leave of you. You will bear with you to you homes the remembrance of the pledge I have this day given to discharge all the high duties of my exalted station, according to the best of my ability; and I shall entire upon their performance with entire confidence in the support of a just and generous people.

Washington, March 4, 1841.

A true bill has been found by the Grand Jury against McLeod for Murder. Consequently, he must now remain in confinement until his trial comes on. Had not Mr. McLeod vaingloriously boasted in a tavern at Lockport, New York, of having belonged to the expedition sent by Sir F. B. Head to destroy the Steamer Caroline, he would not now be where he is; and this trouble and excitement might have been avoided. Should an American citizen, come into Montreal, Toronto, or any other place in Canada, and publicly declare himself to have been the murderer, or an accessory to the murder of a British subject, would he not immediately be lodged in jail, and there remain until guilty or innocent by fair and impartial trial? We have not the last doubt that it is the intention of the authorities of the State of New York to do him every justice, and discharge him at once, if proved innocent, as we cannot for a moment suppose that the citizens of that State would be guilty of such barbarity as to take away the life of any innocent person in cold blood, merely to gratify their feelings of vengeance for an ill treatment which they have received from the British Government.

Canada Times, published at Montreal.

## Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. APRIL 14, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
COL. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK,  
OF AUTAUGA.

WE are authorized to announce ZACHARIAH REYNOLDS, as a candidate for Representative of Randolph County.

WE are authorized to announce Nolen Griffin as a candidate for sheriff of Dekalb county, at the ensuing August election.

WE are authorized to announce JOSEPH GRAYSON, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce ROBERT S. PORTER, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce NATHANIEL HILLIN, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq. as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

WE are authorized to announce ANDERSON WILKINS, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce WM. J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce MAJOR WM. OREAR, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN D. BOWEN, as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit court of Randolph County.

WE are authorized to announce WM. F. MEANS, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

WE are authorized to announce LEWIS D. JONES, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce CAPT. J. H. WHITE, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce FRANCIS M. HARRIS, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce JOSEPH E. POITS, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce J. M. CANNON, Esq. as a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

WE are authorized to announce WM. MILLER, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce J. B. CHAMBLIN, as a candidate for tax collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN U. WHITESIDES, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce WM. R. DODSON, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce THOMAS B. COOPER, Esq., of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Ala., as a candidate for Representative in Congress, for the 1st Congressional District.

## Death of the President.

Mr. E. L. Woodward of this place passed through Washington City on his return from New York on the first day of this month. He supped in Washington, and during his short stay in that City, was informed that the President was violently attacked with Billious Pleurisy, which threatened the most fatal consequences. Mr. Woodward was detained in Virginia on business four days, and was overtaken on the evening of the 4th by Messrs. Hugh G. Barclay & John Hardie of Talladega, who left Washington on the morning of the 4th at 5 o'clock. Messrs. Barclay & Hardie informed Mr. Woodward that printed handbills signed by the Cabinet, were sent down to the boat for Fredericksburg, announcing the President's death as having taken place thirty minutes to one o'clock that morning. They also stated that they saw printed slips from the Globe Office, announcing the same fact. From the character of the individuals from whom this information is derived we have not a remaining doubt of its truth, but no official announcement of the fact has yet reached here.

The Governor's Proclamation, convening the Legislature on Monday next, reached here on Thursday last. The Proclamation may be found in another column.

We have received from Cherokee the proceedings of a meeting, in which George Clinton Esq., was chairman, and Col. James Gaston Secretary. They passed resolutions coinciding with St. Clair and DeKalb, in the proposed Convention at Marshal on the 1st Monday of May. Chisholm Daniel and William Donaldson Esq. were appointed Delegates with leave to supply vacancies. We had not room to publish all the proceedings.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the Democratic Party of Benton County, is requested at the Court House, on to-morrow, (Thursday) at one o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the proposed District Convention to be held at Marshal on the 1st Monday in May.

To the exclusion of our usual variety, we have, agreeable to promise, inserted the President's Inaugural Address. It was our intention also to publish the comments of some other papers on the address, but have declined doing so since we received information of the President's death.

## From the Baltimore Republican.

### WAR MOVEMENTS.

The British Government in consequence of the treaty of 1817, which expressly provides that the United States and Great Britain shall each have but one vessel of one gun on each lake, are building several steam frigates on Ontario and Champlain. The following paragraph from the Montreal Herald fully confirms our statement.

Our government is carefully preparing for the worst, and displaying unusual activity in all the departments connected with the military and naval affairs. Besides the steam frigates of the largest class now building in this city and in Kingston, we have been informed that two additional ones will be placed on the stocks at the current St. Mary, without delay, one to be kept in pieces so as to put her up in ten days. It is probable that this steamer is intended for Lake Champlain when hostilities commence, and it would not only maintain possession of the Lake, without difficulty, but prevent the Americans occupying the forts on its banks.

The Herald also states that it is in contemplation by the Government to re-organise the battalion of Montreal Light Infantry, under Lieut. Col. Holmes, and observes—This looks like an appearance of approaching hostilities between Great Britain and United States, and also is a strong approval of the battalion when under orders during the two rebellions.

The valiant editor of the Herald, in concluding his article "comes down" upon all who have the misfortune to be of the prescribed race of Yankees, in his truly characteristic style as follows:

"When we read the speeches of the mob orators in the United States on the subject of a war with Great Britain, of its probable consequences, of the honor of that nation, and the decision of its rabble sovereigns, that the gauntlet should be instantly thrown down to a power the equal to which the world never saw, we feel pity and contempt for such ridiculous ravings should be expressed, and contempt for the puny resources for either offence or defence in possession of the Executive government. However if nothing but a scandal drubbing will bring these republican braggarts to their senses, in all conscience, they are working for a goodly full of it, and what is better they are sure to get it."

## MORE GOOD NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican. Cedar Keys, Fla. March 16, 1841. Gentlemen: As any thing having the slightest reference to passing events in the history of the disastrous war which has been with so little success waged against a handful of half naked savages in this land of hammocks, is interesting to the readers of the "Republican," I am induced, although not particularly troubled with "cacathous scribbles," to chronicle a few facts which you may spin out if you think proper into a paragraph for your valuable paper.

Two or three weeks since, the commanding general sent a deputation of Indians from Tampa to the Indians residing in Middle Florida, which was divided between Fort Fanning, a post on the Suwannee about 48 miles following the meanderings of the stream from its mouth and Fort No. 4, situated on the main land three miles north of the Key on which the Depot known as "Cedar Keys" is located.—These runners were sent out by the respective commanders of those posts in search of such Indians as were willing, or could be made willing, to emigrate to Arkansas. They succeeded in their mission admirably, and have brought in, to the post first named, fifty-seven or fifty-eight Indians, and to Fort No. 4 ten; in all sixty-seven or eighty Indians, a fair proportion of whom are active and efficient warriors.—These Indians have all been sent to Tampa to join their brethren, who are being collected at that point, to be shipped to their future homes.

It is highly probable a few more Indians may be induced to surrender themselves at Fort Fanning; and as a number have already come in at Sarasota, I think I may safely state, as there are more than 300 Indians at Tampa, that four hundred at least will be transferred from Florida to Arkansas this Spring.

## LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA—TWENTY-TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steam ship Caledonia arrived at Boston at 11 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday, having left Liverpool on the 4th inst.

The packet ship George Washington, which sailed from New York, Feb. 9, and carried out intelligence of the third suspension of specie payments by the Bank of the United States, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d day of March. This intelligence did not, of course, reach London till the next day, and we have no account of its reception in its metropolis. It is announced in the Liverpool papers, but none of them contain a word of comment.

The bills on Messrs. Morrison, drawn by the United States Banks, have been accepted, and a portion of them subsequently discounted by the Bank of England.

The Liverpool Mail blusters and talks of war, but is entitled to no attention. It says: "The revenue is declining, the expenditure is increasing, we are at war with China, and we shall be at war with the United States in the course of a few weeks, and most probably with France." Lord John Russell has therefore quite enough to do, I wish him a safe delivery. If he could manage to stir up a little tranquility of that sort at war, we can do it. The fiercer it is, the sooner it ends. Ireland will never be a peaceful and prosperous country until it is reconquered and thrashed into obedience. The United States will continue to prosper and flourish, as until New York is burnt and Maine annihilated. The news brought by the packet yesterday is conclusive on this point.

The McLeod affair and the boundary question had caused much talk in England, the former, at one time being the all-engrossing topic. It is rumored in Paris at the latest dates that the French Cabinet was disposed to offer her mediation to arrange our McLeod dispute with the United States.

As the news of the suspension of the Philadelphia Banks had but just reached Liverpool, and is announced without comment in the papers of that city, it is impossible to judge of the effect it has produced.

By letters received by the Caledonia, it seems that the drafts of the U. S. Bank have been accepted.

The Globe (Ministerial paper) announces that her Majesty is again in an interesting situation, at once exciting the hopes and sympathies of the nation.

## Governor's Proclamation.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Tuscaloosa, March 29th, 1841.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, the President of the United States has, by Proclamation, bearing date the seventeenth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-one, required Congress to convene on the thirty-first day of May next; And, whereas, the time for which the members of Congress from this State were elected expired on the fourth of March last; and there being no law authorizing the election for members of Congress in this State, prior to first Monday in August next. And, whereas, it is deemed a matter of vital importance, that this State should be represented in said Extra Session of Congress.

Therefore, be it known, that by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution and laws, as Governor of the State of Alabama, I do hereby convene the Legislature of said State, and require the members thereof to assemble at the Capitol, in the City of Tuscaloosa, on the third Monday in April next, being the nineteenth day of said month, in order to pass a law authorizing the election for members of Congress at such times, as in their wisdom may be most consistent with the public interest.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the State to be affixed, the twenty-ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and the sixty-fifth year of American Independence.

A. P. BAGBY.

By the Governor:

W. GARRETT, Secretary of State.

WARNING TO THE FACULTY.—Died, recently, at Barre, Vt., Dr. Charles Raymond, aged twenty-seven years. The Albany Standard says that the cause of his death was as remarkable as it was sudden and unexpected. Dr. Raymond, with other Physicians, assisted in opening the corpse of a little daughter of Mr. John Bradner, aged 11 years, who died with the prevailing disease that is now so fatal among the inhabitants. He had a small sore on one of his thumbs, which, immediately after the operation, commenced swelling. The inflammation and swelling soon extended to his shoulder and down upon his breast near his heart, and on the seventh day after his attack it caused his death. Such a result, from such a cause shows the malignity of the disease, and should prove a warning to the profession in all future time.

Turkey and Egypt.—On the 14th January, the Pacha made his complete submission to the Sultan, and gave up the whole of the Turkish fleet. Mehemet engaged to send Egyptian officers and men to batavate the fleet at Marmorie-Bay. Ibrahim's army was immediately to evacuate Syria, and to return to Egypt, and arrangements had been made to send transports to Caffa, to bring away



The women and children and sick of the army. At the same time the Sultan sent instructions to his commissioners in Egypt to inform Mehemet Ali, that his submission being complete, he would grant him hereditary tenure of the Pacha of Egypt. Thus the Eastern question may be regarded as settled.

**Poland.**—The accounts received from Poland represented the situation of that kingdom as becoming hourly more deplorable. Every week numerous arrests were taking place, and each day the measures ordered by the Government were becoming more intolerable and exasperating. Recent letters state also that in Lithuania a real or pretended conspiracy had been discovered; in consequence of which two hundred young men, almost exclusively of the nobles, had been arrested, the chief of whom was blown out of his brains.

**Switzerland.**—There is another revolution in Switzerland, whose people recently adopted a constitution, proposed by the Government. The aristocratic party resisted the Government, and the result was a civil war, and the result was a civil war, and the result was a civil war.

**Cotton Factories in the South.**—The last Pensacola Gazette states that a cotton factory is about to be established at near Acadia, in Escambia County, Florida. In noticing the fact, the paper truly says: "How strange it is that a thing of this kind has yet been done in the South. We produce the cotton, send it to market, ship it to New York; it is sent to France to the manufacturers at the north; goes through the modifications necessary to convert it into clothing for our negroes and for ourselves, is returned in a manufactured state to N. Y., burdened with all the profit of Northern labor and Northern capital. It is then purchased by our merchants, and they put on their 50 per cent. for exchange insurance, and profits."

## Spring & Summer Goods.

### J. FORNEY.

IS just receiving and now opening, his usual supply of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing almost every variety of articles suited to this market; all of which are offered for sale upon reasonable terms.

N. B. He has still on hand a number of BOLLING CLOTHS, from No. 5 to 10. JACKSONVILLE, April 14, 1841—Jf.

## State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

**SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, March 24th, 1841.**

THE petition of Thomas A. Morris, Administrator of the Estate of John R. Allen, deceased, having been heretofore filed in this Office, showing that said Estate is insolvent, praying an order of sale for certain Real Estate belonging to the estate of said John R. Allen, deceased, and forty days notice having been given in the Jacksonville Republican, according to law, and no cause having been shown to the satisfaction of the Court, why the sale of said Real Estate should not be made.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that said Administrator file his accounts and vouchers for final settlement, and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days, requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said Estate, to file their accounts against said Estate on or before the second Monday in May next, in the County Clerk's Office, and appear at an Orphan's Court to be held at the Court House in the Town of Jacksonville, on that day, then and there to show cause if any they have, why final settlement should not be made.

A true copy—Test, JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk of C. C.

April 14, 1841—St—\$5 00.

## STATE OF ALABAMA.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

**TAKEN UP** and posted by Fielding Beecher, one Sorrel Horse, one white hind foot (the right) white in his forehead, and a small white spot on his nose, supposed to be eight years old. Appraised to \$100, before Wm. M. BUCHANAN, C. P. K.

March 4th, 1841—St.

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the county court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Stephen P. Hollingsworth has in and to lot No. 46 and south 1/2 of lot No. 47 in the town of Jacksonville—levied on as the property of said Hollingsworth to satisfy said execution in favor of Mordecai Brown.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh. F.

March 3, 1841—St—\$3.

## ATTINETTS & KENTUCKY JEANS.

some of very superior fabric and finish. Also ROY JEANS, LINSEYS, Red mixt and plaid. BROWN and BLEACHED DOMESTICS, some very heavy. Besides a general assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods, BOOTS and SHOES: Hats and Caps, School Books & Stationery, Cups & Saucers, Plates and Queens' Ware generally, for sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

Dec. 23, 1840—11a.

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

HAVE just received at their Store on the west side of the Public Square, an entire New stock of

## MERCHANDISE.

Consisting of Staple and Fancy articles of almost every description, among which are the following:

Cloths and Casimeres of Gloves and Hosiery, every variety, French and Scotch work—Saxony Merinos, & Summer Cloth, Silks and Fancy Handkerchiefs, Bleached and Brown Drills, Satin and Fillet Scarfs & Vestings of various kinds, Shawls, British & American Prints, Fur, Silk, and Palm-leaf Hatters, Leghorns & English straw Bonnets, Painted, Laines, Cambrides, Bonnets, Jacksonet, Cambric Book, Boots and Shoes, Plain and figured Mus, Ladies' Prunella and Satin Shoes, Plain & fig'd Bobbinets, Saddlery and Saddle's Plain Gro de Nap and fig'd Trimmings, Colored Silks, China, Liverpool & common ware, Books and Stationary, Silk Velveys, Laces and Sugar and Coffee, Ribbons, Indigo, Madder, &c.

## Hardware and Cutlery, Queens and Glass-ware.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE STUFFS.

With a variety of other articles, too tedious to mention, embracing in fact almost every article that might be called for; all of which are offered for sale upon the most reasonable terms. JACKSONVILLE, APRIL 14, 1841—Jf.

## The State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

**SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, March 24th, 1841.**

RICHMOND HAMMONDS, the Administrator of the Estate of David Sellers, having filed his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the first Monday in May next be set apart for final settlement of said estate.

It is further ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days, requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said estate to be and appear before the Judge of the County court, at an Orphan's Court, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in May next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why final settlement should not be made.

A true copy from the minutes, JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk of C. C.

April, 1841—St—\$5 00.

## State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

**SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, March 24th, 1841.**

THIS day came into Court, Zechariah Hagood, the Administrator of the Estate of Ezekiel Painter, deceased, and reports said Estate insolvent, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that such is the fact.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that said Administrator file his accounts and vouchers for final settlement, and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days, requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said Estate, to file their accounts against said Estate on or before the second Monday in May next, in the County Clerk's Office, and appear at an Orphan's Court to be held at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, on that day, then and there to show cause if any they have, why final settlement should not be made.

A true copy—Test, JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk of C. C.

April 14, 1841—St—\$6 00.

## State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

**SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, March 26th, 1841.**

WHEREAS the petition of Osborn Hood, Administrator of the Estate of John Hood, deceased, having been heretofore filed in this Office, for the sale of the following described Real Estate, belonging to the estate of the aforesaid John Hood, dec. and forty days notice having been given according to law, and no cause having been shown why the sale of said Real Estate should not be ordered.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the N. W. q. of S. 19, T. 13, R. 5 E in the Huntsville Land District, containing acres as described in the administrators petition, shall be sold on the first Monday in May next, and that John F. Dial, Philip Watkins and Wm. Hayes be appointed Commissioners to superintend the sale of the same, in all things pursuant to the requirements of the Statute.

A true copy—Test, JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk of c. c.

April 1841—St—\$5 00.

## State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

**SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, 26th March, 1841.**

THIS day came into Court James H. Bradfords, the Administrator of Thomas M. Bradfords, deceased, and reports said Estate insolvent, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that such is the fact.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that said Administrator file his accounts and vouchers for final settlement, and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days, requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said estate, to file their accounts against said estate on or before the second Monday in May next, in the County clerk's office, and appear at an Orphan's court to be held at the court house in the town of Ashville on that day, then and there to show cause if any they have why final settlement should not be made.

A true copy—Test, JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk of C. C.

April 1841—St—\$6 00.

## State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

**SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, 26th March, 1841.**

WHEREAS letters of administration has been granted by the Judge of the county court of Cherokee county, on the 1st day of Nov. last, to the undersigned as administrators of the estate of Randolph Allsup, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, authenticated in the time prescribed by law, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned administrators.

RANDOLPH ALLSUP, JAS. R. ALLSUP, Jnr's. Store.

March 24—6t

## Gold Mines. Gold Mines!! FOR SALE.

IN OBEDIENCE to a decree of the Honorable Chancery Court, at a Court holden at Talladega, in the 4th Chancery District, in the Northern division of the State of Alabama, the undersigned, Register of said Chancery Court, will proceed to sell, on the first Monday in July next, at the

## Abercooche Gold Mines.

In Randolph County, Alabama, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, (taking notes with good security, as also a lien upon the premises for the purchase money,) the celebrated Gold Mines, known as Section five, in Township seventeen, in Range eleven, to be sold in Lots varying from one-fourth of an acre to forty acres. This section is supposed to contain the

## Richest Deposits of Gold.

yet discovered in the United States, and all persons desirous of purchasing may have an opportunity of testing the Lots, under the supervision of the undersigned, who will attend at the said Mines during the week preceding the sales.

Indisputable titles in Fee Simple, will be made to the purchasers, they paying the expense of executing the deeds.

HUGH P. WATSON, Register in Chancery.

April 14, 1841—td.

## Estray Hute.

STATE OF ALABAMA, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by Thomas Gilliland, living in the southern part of this county, one mare mule, about two years old last Spring, of a sorrel color, about four feet eight or nine inches high—appraised to forty dollars before Wiley M. McLendon, Esq. 6th April, 1841.

WM. M. BUCHANAN, Clerk.

April 14, 1841.

## Estray Hute.

STATE OF ALABAMA, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by Eli M. Hunt, one horse mule about four years old, four feet and a half high, with a white streak on the left shoulder; the end of the right ear turned down—appraised to fifty dollars before Micajah Gooden, Esq. 6th April, 1841.

WM. M. BUCHANAN, Clerk.

April 14, 1841.

## Negroes for Sale.

I WILL sell in the town of Jefferson, Cherokee county, Ala. on the fifteenth day of May next, one Negro woman and six children, the property of the minor heirs of Mary Hall, deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM LAY, Guardian of the minor heirs of Mary Hall, dec.

April 14, 1841—St—\$3 00.

## A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at McDonald, Ala. on the 31st March 1841, which, if not taken out by the 30th June next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Allen Nathaniel, Kennedy John, Arrow James, sen. Kennedy Josiah, Aderian F. F. 2, Ledbetter Harvey, Brogton Isaac, Lurdie W. Y., Burdett James, Lurdie Thomas F. 2, Boatner John, Linnell Worley, Brock Larkin or Davis, Lorraine E. S., Cook Caswell Esq. McDow John, Cox Moses, McCollars D., Crockett Joseph, Morrison Joel T. 3, Clark Craft, 2, Miller John A. 3, Dabson John Esq. Miller A. T., Dunkin Matthew, Moore R. W., Dorden Zachariah, 2, Noil Richmond, Falkner Jefferson, Northam John m., Falkner Elijah, P, Ford William, Powell Elisha, Gay Mitchell, Pineson Jas Gay, Gooden John Esq. Reads John, Gladney William, Smith J. D., Gladney Samuel, Sayre Daniel, Gooden William, Smith P., Herring Stephen, 2, Stephel Phillip. 2, Heath James E., Trogne Joshua, Howell Albert, Thomaaton J. C., Hunter A. P., Turnipseed Andrew, Hightower Wm, U, Harris Eliezer, Urey Robert, Hamontree Hugh, W, Hudson Cicero D., W, Johns Zacariah, Weir John R., Jowers Benjamin, Walker E. C., Johnson Jesse, Willingham J. B., Wood John.

WILLIAM H. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

April 14, 1841—3t.

## STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

**TAKEN UP** and posted by Jephtha Wharton a Bay Horse 10 years old, branded with the letters C. L. on the shoulder and thigh of the left side—Appraised to thirty-five dollars, March 31st 1841.

M. M. HOUSTON, C. P. K.

April 14, 1841—3tp.

## 64 CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the undersigned, on Saturday the 13th day of March last, an indentured Apprentice to the Printing business, named John H. Hambright. The above reward will be given to any person who will bring him back; and all persons are hereby warned against harboring him under the penalty of the law.

J. F. GRANT.

April 14, 1841.

## Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS letters of administration has been granted by the Judge of the county court of Cherokee county, on the 1st day of Nov. last, to the undersigned as administrators of the estate of Randolph Allsup, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, authenticated in the time prescribed by law, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned administrators.

RANDOLPH ALLSUP, JAS. R. ALLSUP, Jnr's. Store.

March 24—6t

## SHERIFF SALES.

**Randolph Sheriff Sales.**

BY VIRTUE of an execution issued from the county court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of McDonald on the first Monday in May next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Putman has in and to the following lot of land, to-wit: Fraction 1/4 S. 4, township 17, Range 10, east, containing 45 acres—levied on as the property of said Putman to satisfy said execution in favor of J. T. Neely, use &c.

SYLVANUS WALKER, Sh. F.

By J. T. MORRISON, D. Sh. F.

April 14, 1841—St—\$2 00.

## POSTPONED SALE.

BY virtue of a fi fa, issued from the county court of Randolph county, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in May next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Zechariah Reynolds has in and to the following described Lots of Land; to-wit: the S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 of Section 14, township 17, Range 9, in the Coosa Land District—levied on as the property of said Reynolds to satisfy said fi fa in favor of T. and W. Dohard.

SYLVANUS WALKER, Sh. F.

By J. T. MORRISON, D. Sh. F.

April 14, 1841—St—\$3 00.

## Randolph Sheriff Sale.

WILL BE SOLD before the Court House door in the town of McDonald on the first Monday in May next, within the usual hours of sale to the highest bidder, the following described tract of land to-wit: the north east fourth of the north east fourth of section eighteen, township seventeen and Range twelve east in the Coosa Land District—levied on as the property of Michael Dowdy, to satisfy one fi fa, issued from the circuit court of Benton county in favor of James F. White vs. said Dowdy.

SYLVANUS WALKER, Sh. F.

By J. T. MORRISON, D. Sh. F.

March 28, 1841—St—\$3 00.

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Execution from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville on the first Monday of May next all the right, title, interest, claim, and demand which John Lindsay has in and to the following described tracts of parcels of Land to-wit: the N. W. 1/4 of the N. E. quarter of Section No. 14, in Township No. 13, of Range No. 8, East, and the W. 1/4 of the S. W. quarter of Section 6 in Township 13, of Range 9, East, and the W. 1/4 of the S. E. quarter of Section 11, in Township 13, of Range 8 East; and the W. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of Section 10, in Township 14 of Range 8, East; and the W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of Sec 11, in Township 13, of Range 8, East; and also the N. W. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of Section 24 in Township 13, of Range 8, East, to satisfy said Execution in favor of Thos. Sparks.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh. F.

April 7, 1841—St—\$5 00.

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution and to me directed from the county court of Benton county, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in May next, all the right, title, claim and interest that James G. Houston has to the following described lands: the S. W. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of sec. 14, township 13 range 6, the N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 also, the S. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 all in the same section and township and range, also three tracts including the farm where the said Houston now lives, the numbers will be given on the day of sale, to satisfy said execution in favor of Wm. Orear.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh. F.

March 17, 1841.

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Execution from the Circuit Court of Benton County I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville on the first Monday of May next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand; which John Martin has in and to the S. W. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 30, T. 15, R. 6, E. Also the N. E. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 30, T. 15, R. 6, to satisfy said Execution in favor of A. Roseman.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh. F.

March 31st, 1841—St—\$3 50.

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Execution from the Circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in May next, all the right, title, interest, claim, or demand, that John Smyth has in, and to, the W. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 36, T. 13, R. 9, E., to satisfy said Execution in favor of Joseph Witt.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh. F.

March 31st, 1841—St—\$3 50.

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 3rd of May next, five likely negroes levied on as the property of John Spencer to satisfy said Execution in favor of C. A. Green.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh. F.

March 31st, 1841—St—\$3 50.

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 5th of April next, all the right, title, interest, claim or demand that G. H. Bannum and Wm. O'Neal has in and to the N. E. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of sec. 3, township 16 range 6 to satisfy said execution in favor of A. P. Wade.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh. F.

March 31st, 1841—St—\$3 50.

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 5th of April next, all the right, title, interest, claim or demand that G. H. Bannum and Wm. O'Neal has in and to the N. E. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of sec. 3, township 16 range 6 to satisfy said execution in favor of A. P. Wade.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh. F.

March 31st, 1841—St—\$3 50.

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 5th of April next, all the right, title, interest, claim or demand that G. H. Bannum and Wm. O'Neal has in and to the N. E. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of sec. 3, township 16 range 6 to satisfy said execution in favor of A. P. Wade.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh. F.

March 31st, 1841—St—\$3 50.

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 5th of April next, all the right, title, interest, claim or demand that G. H. Bannum and Wm. O'Neal has in and to the N. E. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of sec. 3, township 16 range 6 to satisfy said execution in favor of A. P. Wade.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh. F.

March 31st, 1841—St—\$3 50.

## NOTICE.

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WM. C. PRICE, Sh. F.

March 31st, 1841—St—\$3 50.

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 5th of April next, all the right, title, interest, claim or demand that G. H. Bannum and Wm. O'Neal has in and to the N. E. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of sec. 3, township 16 range 6 to satisfy said execution in favor of A. P. Wade.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh. F.

March 31st, 1841—St—\$3 50.

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 5th of April next, all the right, title, interest, claim or demand that G. H. Bannum and Wm. O'Neal has in and to the N. E. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of sec. 3, township 16 range 6 to satisfy said execution in favor of A. P. Wade.

WM. C. PRICE, Sh. F.

March 31st, 1841—St—\$3 50.

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 5th of April next, all the right, title, interest, claim or demand that G. H. Bannum and Wm. O'Neal has in and to the N. E. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of sec. 3, township 16 range 6 to



# ALABAMA STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 1.  
Authorized by the Legislature of the State for the benefit of the Hiram Lodge No. 42.  
To be drawn at Jacksonville, Ala. on the second Saturday the 24th day of April, 1841, at 4 o'clock P. M.

**\$2000**  
CAPITAL PRIZE.  
TICKETS ONLY FIVE DOLLARS.

J. CROW & CO. Managers.  
Of the Lottery for the Hiram Lodge No. 42.  
75 Numbers, 10 Draw Balls.

## SPLENDID SCHEME

PRIZE OF \$2,000.	\$2,000
1 " 1,000	1,000
2 " 500	500
3 " 250	250
4 " 100	100
5 " 50	50
10 " 25	25
50 " 10	10

All those tickets having on them any three of the drawn numbers consecutively to five dollars each.

Whole Tickets \$5. Halves \$2.50. Quarters \$1.25.

For packages or single tickets apply at the MANAGERS' OFFICE.

The Tickets entitled to prizes in this Lottery will be determined as follows: Seventy-five numbers, from 1 to 75 inclusive will be severally rolled up and placed in a wheel at the time advertised for the drawing, and ten of them drawn out at random; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2nd and 3d drawn numbers, consecutively, will be entitled to the capital prize of \$2,000.

That ticket having on it the 2d, 3d & 4th to 1,000

That ticket " " 3d 4th & 5th to 500

That ticket " " 3d 5th & 6th to 500

Those 4 tickets having on them:

1st 2d & 4th, to \$250 00 each.

1st 3d & 5th, to 1,000.

1st 4th & 6th, to 500.

1st 5th & 7th, to 500.

Those 5 tickets having on them the 2d 5th & 6th to 500

Those twenty tickets having on them the

1 2 3 4 5 to 500

2 3 4 5 6 to 500

3 4 5 6 7 to 500

4 5 6 7 8 to 500

5 6 7 8 9 to 500

6 7 8 9 10 to 500

7 8 9 10 11 to 500

8 9 10 11 12 to 500

9 10 11 12 13 to 500

10 11 12 13 14 to 500

And all those tickets having on them three of the drawn numbers consecutively to five dollars each.

Whole tickets will be entitled to all the prize that may be drawn to its number; Halves, to one half of whatever prize may be drawn to its number; Quarters, to one fourth of whatever prize may be drawn to its number; subject to a deduction of fifteen percent, payable at the Managers' Office in Jacksonville.

No altered or mutilated tickets will be paid.

For Tickets apply at the Managers' Office in Jacksonville, or to their Agents.

J. CROW & CO. Managers.  
Dec. 30, 1840—td.

## JACKSONVILLE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

S. H. COPELAND AND H. W. VON ALDEHOFF

Take great pleasure in informing the Public that they have associated themselves as teachers and hope by their co-operation they may give ample satisfaction.

S. H. Copeland will take charge of the students in the Latin Language, English Sciences and Education.

H. W. von Aldehoff, principally of those in the Modern Languages, Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

Charges for tuition as follows.

Orthography, Reading and Writing, \$8—

Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History, \$12—

Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Belles Lettres, Logic, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, German Languages, per session of 5 months \$20.

Students are charged from the time of entering the school, no deduction for use of prolonged sickness.

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# A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING

in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala. on the 31st March, 1841, which if not taken out by the 1st day of July, next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Akin, Thomas.  
Alexander Albert.  
Miss Mary A C  
Allen Samuel.  
Anderson Daniel.  
Andrew David.  
Andrew Daniel A.  
Arnold & Crow.  
Wm.  
Autry Elijah.  
Baker Michael.  
Bailey Mr.  
Beach Washington.  
Bennett Wm R.  
Bishop W.  
Black Alex.  
Bland George.  
Bland Moore.  
Blake Wm & Elizabeth.  
Johnson.  
Boggs H. H. & T. M.  
Bonds Vardy.  
Bozer John.  
Boyd Judge.  
Brooks Charley.  
Brown William.  
Browning Wm L.  
Burt O. E.  
Butler Jesse.  
Camp Thomas.  
Cannon James.  
James P.  
Cantrell Aaron.  
Carroll Asa.  
Carpenter Lawson.  
Cassidy M S.  
Caren John.  
Chandler John.  
Chatham Japha.  
Childers Henry.  
Clark James.  
Clawson Jas.  
Clayton Lemuel.  
Clemmons Lovick P.  
Cobb Presly G.  
Cole James.  
Cowan David.  
Copeland Jos D.  
Cresswell John.  
Crow Daniel.  
Crutchfield Thos.  
D  
Davis Micajah.  
Debr

McBride Joseph H.  
McCollum Saml.  
McMichal Rich'd P.  
McGeehe Thos.  
Martin H L.  
Martin Wm B.  
do & Reuben M Kaskie.  
Mead Thornton.  
Melroy Wm.  
Miller D W.  
Miller Joshua.  
Miner William.  
Mines Miss Amelia R.  
Mitchell Alexander.  
Moffatt William.  
Montgomery M.  
Moore Alexr.  
do James.  
Morris G S.  
Mullens Nath.  
do Miss Nancy.  
Newbold Thomas.  
O  
Oliver Ira.  
Owens E. L. B.  
P  
Pace Virgil H.  
Pinson Joseph.  
Pitts Elizabeth.  
Porter James D.  
do John B.  
do Dr C C.  
do Robert S.  
do William.  
do W W.  
Posey William.  
Poe James JV.  
Pugh William.  
Prater John.  
do John B.  
Ragland John.  
Raiford William.  
Renfro Th mas P.  
Richardson Alfred.  
Richey Charles A.  
Riggs W D.  
Robertson James.  
do

Simon D O P.  
Simmons James L.  
do Elisha.  
Smith Elias.  
Sorelle Rev W J.  
Spencer John.  
Stokes Wm B.  
Sullivan Joel.  
do Duncan.  
Smith William.  
Tatum John W.  
Taylor Mrs Elvira.  
Terry Wm L.  
Thomas R W.  
Tidwell John.  
Treadwell William.  
Turnpseed Andrew.  
Wm B.  
Vestal Isaac.  
Walker A W.  
do Mrs Holda.  
Webster Matthew.  
Weir James N.  
Weston Perrien V.  
Wheeler John.  
Williams T R.  
do T B.  
William Wm.  
Willis Arch.  
Wilson Wm B.  
Womack John.  
Young Isaac.  
do Robert.  
JNO. D. HOKE, P. M.  
April 1, 1841.

## A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING

in the Post Office at White Plains, Ala. on the 1st day of April, 1841, and if remaining on the 1st day of July, next, they will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Amerine W. P.  
Burns, Miss Martha Nabers E. S.  
Carter Carmel.  
Carter Aaron.  
Crozier A. Esq.  
Champion John.  
Cloud Jason.  
Davis Martin.  
Elmore Graham.  
Fretwell Ayn.  
Finley William.  
Fouler Philo.  
Gray Jonathan.  
Gossett W. B.  
Hall James.  
Kennedy W. J.  
Leech J M.  
Lacey John P.  
Lemung Levi.  
Murdock D A.  
Morris Jas.  
Mabry Russell.  
A. T. CROZIER, P. M.  
April 7, 1841.

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Agent of a Land Company offers for sale a quantity of land of various qualities and different sized pieces, which will be sold on accommodating terms. Persons wishing to examine the land can do so by applying to the undersigned, living on the McIntosh Road, 2 miles west of Sawyer's Ferry.

Z. REYNOLDS.  
Randolph Co. February 10, 1841.

## WILLIAM J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jefferson, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Circuit and County Courts of the 9th Judicial Circuit, except the County Court of Cherokee.

He tenders his thanks to his friends for past favors, and his services to his friends and the public generally in future, and assures them that should he fail to render general satisfaction to his employers, it shall not be for the want of honest industry, close application, and prompt attention to all business that may be committed to his management.

He would also say to them, that his appointment to the office of Judge of the County Court, will not interfere with, or hinder his practice, except in the court in which he presides as Judge.

January 20, 1841.—Sm.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala. at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently, and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

## ELI C. JOINER, AND SAMUEL H. LIKENS.

HAVING formed a copartnership in the practice of law, and having determined to devote their entire time to their profession, any business confided to them will receive prompt attention. Their office may be found on the North East corner of the public square, in the Town of McDonald, Randolph County, Ala.

Feb. 3rd, 1841.—t.

## Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber takes this method of offering his sincere thanks to the citizens of this County, for the liberal patronage heretofore received; and to inform the public that he is prepared to make Work at a short notice, and pledges himself that all business entrusted to his care, shall be punctually attended to.

JAMES M. LITTEN.  
Alexandria, January, 6, 1841.—Sm.

## A CARD.

DR. GRANT respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed his Office to the building on the public square, adjoining the store of Hudson and Brockman, and opposite to Spencer's Hotel, where he may be found at all times when not absent on professional business.

JACKSONVILLE Nov. 18, 1840.—6m.

## PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a House of Public Entertainment, in the town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Alabama. Fully intends to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JACOB HOSS.  
Jefferson, March 27th, 1840.

## WILLIAM B. MARTIN AND JOHN FOSTER.

HAVE formed a Copartnership in the practice of law, and having determined to devote their entire time to their profession, any business confided to them will receive prompt attention. Their Office is the one lately occupied by Messrs. Martin and Foster, where one or both of them may at all times be found.

Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala.  
September 23, 1840. Sept. 30.—tf.

# R. E. W. ADAMS, Clock & Watch Maker, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Cash required for all Work when delivered.

## A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING

in the Post Office at White Plains, Ala. on the 1st day of April, 1841, and if remaining on the 1st day of July, next, they will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Mallory Mrs. N. J.  
Nabers E. S.  
Porter William.  
Posey Hezekiah.  
Pruitt Joseph.  
Russell Robt.  
Roddam Jno R.  
Riddle Terry.  
Roden Thomas.  
Simmons Jas L.  
Shrader Henry.  
Small Matthew.  
Sample J R.  
Stephens Jno R.  
Smith Wm.  
Thompson Col J L.  
Teague Joshua.  
Wallis John.  
Williams Jas.  
Wells Samuel.  
Whitesides Jonathan.

## WHALEBONE.

WILL stand the present season one half of his time at Louisa and the remainder at White Plains, (public days excepted) and will be let to mares at fifteen dollars the season, if paid within the season, or twenty dollars cut twenty-five dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, payable when the fact is ascertained or the mare traded; ten dollars the single visit, payable when the service is rendered. Those not attending regular with their mares forfeit the insurance. The season will commence on the 15th of March and end on the 15th of June. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents but no liability for any.

March 24, 1841—St G. C. PATILLO.

N. B. All mares sent from a distance will be well attended to, and charged moderate.

## Pedigree.

CATAWBA is a beautiful Mahogany Bay, eight years old this Spring upwards of sixteen hands high. He was got by the imported Arabian Horse Yemen, his dam by old Whip of Kentucky, out of a Diomed mare.

ELISHA SIMMONS.

## Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having taken letters of administration on the 25th of January 1841, on the estate of Laughlin McIntosh, deceased, notifies all persons having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery. Also, all persons indebted to the said estate by note or otherwise to come forward and make settlement.

March 24—6m. ELIA MUCKELROY, Adm'r.

## Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS letters of administration have been granted by the Judge of the county court of Cherokee county on the 1st day of Nov. last, to the undersigned as administrators of the estate of Randolph Allsup, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, authenticated in the time prescribed by law and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned administrators.

RANDOLPH ALLSUP,  
March 24—6m. JAS. R. ALLSUP, Adm'r.

# JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned takes this method of offering his sincere thanks to the citizens of this County, for the liberal patronage heretofore received; and to inform the public that he is prepared to make Work at a short notice, and pledges himself that all business entrusted to his care, shall be punctually attended to.

JAMES M. LITTEN.  
Alexandria, January, 6, 1841.—Sm.

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RANDOLPH ALLSUP,  
March 24—6m. JAS. R. ALLSUP, Adm'r.

# State of Alabama: BENTON COUNTY.

Special Term Orphan's Court, March 1, 1841. THIS day came Thomas N. Williams, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth McCoy, deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause, if any, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the administrator of said estate.

March 3, 1841—6m. M. M. HOUSTON, C. K.

## State of Alabama: BENTON COUNTY.

Special Term Orphan's Court, March 23rd 1841. WILLIAM B. BAKER, administrator of the estate of John Keeling, deceased, having filed his petition for final settlement of the said Dr. W. B. Baker, deceased.

It is therefore ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause, if any, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the administrator of said estate.

March 31, 1841—6m. M. M. HOUSTON, C. K.

## State of Alabama: BENTON COUNTY.

Special Term Orphan's Court, March 22d 1841. THIS day came Lewis Nabors and Thomas A. Walker, and applied for letters testamentary upon the estate of Nathan Nabors, deceased.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause, if any, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the executor of said estate.

March 31, 1841—6m. M. M. HOUSTON, C. K.

## State of Alabama: BENTON COUNTY.

Special Term Orphan's Court, March 29, 1841. THIS day came Abner W. Keeling, administrator of the estate of John Keeling, deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause, if any, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the administrator of said estate.

March 24, 1841—6m. M. M. HOUSTON, C. K.

## State of Alabama: BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Special Term, March 1, 1841. THIS day came Martha Palmer, surviving executrix of the last will and testament of William Palmer, deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for a general settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause, if any, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the executor of said estate.

March 3, 1841—6m. M. M. HOUSTON, C. K.

## State of Alabama: BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Special Term, March 1, 1841. THIS day came John M. Crook, Executor of the last will and testament of James Ray, deceased, and reported said estate in readiness for final settlement.

It is therefore, ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Friday in May next, to show cause, if any, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the executor of said estate.

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March 3, 1841—6m. M. M. HOUSTON, C. K.







